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THE SOUTHERN INVESTIGATION

Generals Steedman and Fullerton's Final Report.

Explorations Through the Gulf States.

Heavy Cost and Useless Work of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Malfeasance and Misconduct of its Officers.

Establishment by the Bureau of a New System of Slavery.

The Freedmen Swindled by Their "Friends."

Black Men Sold by the Bureau for Ten Dollars a Month.

Anti-Bureau Negroes Get Forty Dollars a Month.

The Whole Bureau Establishment Denounced.

Summary of Conclusions on the Whole Investigation.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 20, 1866.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: We have the honor to submit the following report of our inspection of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the Departments of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Taking up *seriatim* the points to which special attention is called in our order of instructions, we found, first, that the number of officers and civilians employed by or attached to the Bureau in the Departments above-named, were as follows:

GEORGIA.

One Brigadier-General, (Brevet Major-General,) Assistant Commissioner for the State.

One Major, (Surgeon,) two Captains, one Second Lieutenant—on staff duty.

One Surgeon, one Assistant-Surgeon—having charge of hospitals.

One Major, ten Captains, seven Lieutenants—Sub-Assistant-Commissioners.

Civilian Employes.

One supreind't of schools, at monthly pay of.	$150 00
Nine contract surg'ns, each, at monthly pay of..	100 00
One special agent, at monthly pay of	125 00
One ag't for St. Simon's Is'd, at monthly pay of	100 00
One chief clerk, at monthly pay of	125 00
Four clerks, each, at monthly pay of	100 00
Two clerks, average at monthly pay of	79 16
Seventy-seven persons employed as nurses, laundresses, ambulance drivers and hospital stewards, at average pay per month, each..	12 00

In addition to the foregoing, there are one hundred and seventy-seven agents of the Bureau, citizens of Georgia, who were appointed by the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau, in accordance with a resolution of the Georgia State Convention, passed Oct. 30, 1865, providing for such appointments. These agents are not paid from the Bureau funds, but by fees allowed them for approving contracts, and for other official duties.

ALABAMA.

One Major General—Assistant Commissioner for the State.

Three Majors, one Captain, five Lieutenants—on staff duty.

One Lieutenant-Colonel, six Captains, two Lieutenants—Sub Assistant Commissioners.

Civilians.

Eleven contract surgeons, each at monthly pay of.	$100 00
One superintendent of education, each at monthly pay of	150 00
Three civilian agents, each at monthly pay of.	150 00
One civilian agent, each at monthly pay of	100 00
Fourteen clerks, each at monthly pay of	100 00
One clerk, each at monthly pay of	80 00
One clerk, each at monthly pay of	75 00
One hospital steward, each at monthly pay of	50 00
Three hospital, each at monthly pay of	40 00
Thirty-six hospital nurses, average each per month	7 83

MISSISSIPPI.

One Major-General, Assistant Commissioner for the State.

One Colonel, two Majors, two Captains, two Lieutenants—on staff duty.

The Assistant Commissioner and the staff, in connection with their duty as Bureau officers, are performing military duty.

On Bureau duty only—Eleven Captains, ten Lieutenants, Sub-Assistant Commissioners.

Civilians.

One Superintendent of education, at monthly pay of	$150 00
Five clerks, each at monthly pay of	120 00
One printer, at monthly pay of	100 00
One Superintendent of buildings, at monthly pay of	125 00
Five contract Surgeons, each at monthly pay of	100 00
Five hospital stewards, each at monthly pay of	68 75
Twenty-six hospital attendants, &c., each at average monthly pay of	11 03
Four carpenters, each at average monthly pay of.	52 50
Three teamsters, each at monthly pay of	15 00
Four orderlies, each at monthly pay of	15 75
Twelve laborers, each at average monthly pay of..	19 58
Two night watchmen, each at monthly pay of	15 00

LOUISIANNA.

One Brigadier-General, Assistant Commissioner for the State.

One Major, (Surgeon,) six Captains, two Lieutenants—on staff duty.

One Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, fourteen Captains, sixteen First Lieutenants, six Second Lieutenants, Sub-Assistant Commissioners.

One Chaplain, one Lieutenant, on temporary duty.

Civilians.

Seven contract Surgeons, each at monthly pay of.	$100 00
Five clerks, each at monthly pay of	125 00
Two clerks, each at monthly pay of	112 00
Five clerks, each at monthly pay of	110 00
Eight clerks, (average,) each at monthly pay of	76 80
Seven clerks, (average,) each at monthly pay of	55 00
One Superintendent Plantation Department, at a monthly pay of	150 00
Two school directors, each at a monthly pay of	125 00
One wagonmaster, at a monthly pay of	75 00
Six artificers, each at a monthly pay of	55 59
Twenty teamsters, laborers, messengers and porters, at average pay each per month	22 35
Thirty-two nurses, cooks and in hospital, at average pay each per month	9 78

TEXAS.

One Brigadier-General, Assistant Commissioner for the State.

One Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, one Captain, one Lieutenant—staff duty.

Two Colonels, one Major, ten Captains, four First Lieutenants, three Second Lieutenants, sub-Assistant Commissioners.

Civilians.

One contract Surgeon, at pay per month	$100 00
One Superintendent of Schools, at pay per month.	208 83
Two clerks, each at pay per month	125 00
Three clerks, each at pay per month	75 00
One printer, at pay per month	125 00

The number of persons to whom rations have been issued in each of the above-mentioned States since the 1st of December, 1865, and up to the 1st of April last, were as follows:

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
GEORGIA.			
Freedmen.			
December	964	543	1,507
January	1,043	562	1,605
February	1,159	511	1,670
March	1,364	555	1,919
White Refugees.			
December	201	171	372
January	12	—	12
February	10	3	13
March	38	74	112
ALABAMA.			
Freedmen.			
December	1,324	915	2,249
January	1,157	1,269	2,426
February	2,217	1,876	4,093
March	2,735	2,783	5,518
White Refugees.			
December	1,140	2,149	3,289
January	1,983	3,272	5,255
February	4,680	8,403	13,083
March	5,651	11,464	17,115
MISSISSIPPI.			
Freedmen.			
December	286	284	570
January	406	290	696
February	524	403	927
March	315	250	565
White Refugees.			
December	20	—	20
January	18	25	43
February	22	43	65
March	22	96	118
LOUISIANA.			
Freedmen.			
December	714	307	1,021
January	845	347	1,192
February	822	336	1,158
March	1,020	368	1,388
White Refugees.			
December	29	22	51
January	9	15	24
February	7	13	20
March	5	5	10
TEXAS.			
Freedmen.			
December	29	3	32
January	57	10	67
February	77	15	92
March	31	14	45
White Refugees.			
December	11	4	15
January	4	—	4
February	3	4	7
March	—	—	—

NECESSITY FOR RELIEF.

The necessity for the relief furnished will not extend beyond the present season, except in Northern Georgia and Alabama, where probably a limited amount of assistance may be requisite for some time longer, unless these States are able to make provision for their own poor. Much, however, depends in all of the States herein mentioned upon the success of this year's provision crop.

DISPOSITION OF THE CITIZENS.

But little or no encouragement has been given to the operations of the Bureau by the citizens of any of these States, except Alabama and Georgia, in which the Assistant Commissioners, Gens. Tillson and Swayne, have removed much of the prejudice against the Bureau by wisely securing the coöperation of the civil authorities.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

A great reduction in the expenses of the Bureau, and a reform which would render it far less objectionable than it is now, would be effected by the discontinuance of all paid employes not in the military service of the Government. This would reduce the expenses for clerks, contract surgeons, hospital stewards, &c., the following amounts:

Georgia	$34,584	per annum
Alabama	33,312	per annum
Mississippi	30,276	per annum
Louisiana	55,984	per annum
Texas	10,896	per annum
Total	$165,052	per annum

All the labor performed by these employes, except perhaps the occasional services of a contract surgeon, might be discharged by details from the troops. In previous reports we have recommended the merging of the duties of the Bureau and the military. We would again respectfully urge this amalgamation, and that one set of officers should be required to perform the joint duties, thus avoiding the expense of maintaining two establishments.

EFFECTS OF THE BUREAU UPON THE HABITS OF THE FREEDMEN.

We have previously stated our opinion as to the effect of the operation of the Bureau upon the habits of the freedmen, and their disposition to labor and support themselves, and we have seen nothing in our subsequent investigations to induce us to change the views expressed on the subject in past reports. It is so apparent that a people compelled to labor for a livelihood must be industrious by the hope or implied promise of support in idleness, that we deem it unnecessary to present further argument on this point.

We proceed now to speak more in detail of the administration of the Bureau in the several States we have visited.

GEORGIA.

The Bureau in Georgia, under the management of the present able and efficient Assistant Commissioner, Brevet Major-Gen. Tillson, has been honestly administered, and has accomplished all the good of which the system is capable. It has been assisted by the Governor, by the Judges of the Supreme Court, by the civil authorities, and to some extent by the citizens. The amended laws of Georgia are fully as liberal as those of any Northern State, and place the negro in all respects on a perfect equality with the white man as to his civil rights. Notwithstanding this fact, we have found that agents of the Bureau have taken cases out of the hands of the civil authorities, and have tried and disposed of them in a manner never contemplated by the laws of the State. For instance, the citizen Judge of the Freedmen's Court at Savannah sentenced two negroes to thirty days' labor in the chain-gang, on the charge of horse-stealing, to which they pleaded guilty. A white man committing the same offence would have been liable, under the State laws, to be sentenced to the penitentiary, or even to death, at the discretion of the jury. In cases previously disposed of in this same Court, one freedman, for assaulting with a knife with intent to kill, was fined $20, and another freedman, for a similar offence, was sent to prison for five months, when, by the laws of Georgia, the punishment prescribed for the crime is imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than two or more than ten years. Decisions such as these must of necessity create among the white people a feeling of contempt for the freeemen's courts and of ill-will toward the United States Government, which permits such an unjust interference with the laws of the State. In the Freedmen's Court at Macon, presided over by Capt. Louis J. Lambert, more serious irregularities have occurred. A Mr. M. J. Morgan and his son, a Mr. Boulton, and a Mr. Stansel Berwick were tried in this Court for cruelty to a freedman, were convicted, and were fined in the aggregate $550. The fines imposed upon the two Morgans, amounting to $300, were reported by the agent, but no account was rendered of the remaining $250. Capt. Lambert, in a written explanation, herewith forwarded, (marked A,) states that the money and papers in this case were stolen from his office, and that he made up his report from memory. It does not appear, however, that Capt. Lambert made any official mention of the burglary until after this discrepancy was discovered by us. We found that Capt. Lambert's records, as a rule, were very loosely kept, and that his predecessor, who had collected thousands of dollars, had left no record or evidence behind him of the disposition made of the money received. A similar absence of records prevented our making a thorough investigation in other offices in the State.

The freedmen of Georgia, when we went through the State, were generally at work, and wherever their wages were remunerative and regularly paid them, were contented and doing well.

ALABAMA.

In this State Major-Gen. Wager Swayne, the Assistant Commissioner, has pursued a discreet, liberal and enlightened policy in administering the affairs of the Bureau, laboring on all occasions to secure the coöperation of the civil authorities and to obtain from the judicial machinery of the State a recognition of the rights essential to the security and well-being of the freed people. This policy of Gen. Swayne has produced a much more kindly feeling toward the Bureau than exists where its agents have assumed to exercise judicial powers.

Though the administration at headquarters has been satisfactory, subordinate agents have been guilty of considerable irregularities.

The following-named officers and agents of the Bureau in Alabama are engaged in planting:

Captain and Brevet Col. C. Cadell, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General.

G. A. Harmount, local agent at Montgomery.

J. F. McGogg, agent at headquarters, late Chief Quartermaster of the Bureau.

C. W. Buckley, Superintendent of Education.

S. S. Gardner, late agent at Selma.

Our attention was called to the alleged misconduct of the agent at Greenville, in selling Government rations, but as Gen. Swayne himself had undertaken to investigate the matter, we did not inquire into the case.

We found the freedmen in Alabama working well on the plantations, but the heavy rains had swollen the streams out of their banks, doing immense damage to the crops, and some apprehensions were felt that the freedmen who were working on shares would lose their labor and would not be able to make subsistence for themselves and families.

MISSISSIPPI.

The merging of the Bureau with the Military Department in this State has placed the control of freedmen's affairs in the hands of Major-Gen. Thomas J. Wood, the Department Commander. Gen. Wood has greatly improved upon the administration of his predecessor, Col. Samuel Thomas, whose policy was not calculated to produce harmony between the races. There is still, notwithstanding the change of policy introduced by Gen. Wood, more ill-feeling existing between the whites and blacks in Mississippi than we found elsewhere. There are, however, causes operating in certain localities in this State beyond the control of any policy the Bureau might adopt, producing antagonism and bloodshed. This is the case at Grenada, where an organized band of desperadoes have for some time past held the town in terror, and in April last murdered Lieut. Blanding, an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau. The respectable citizens, who themselves have been subjected to outrage by this gang, strongly condemned the crime, and sought to have the murderers brought to justice.

At Meridian, in the same State, a condition of things nearly as bad appears to prevail. The Bureau officer there, Maj. J. J. Knox, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, was fired upon in the night, a few months ago, for what reason we were unable to learn, as he seemed to be an excellent officer and on good terms with the people generally. These were the only cases of outrage on officers of the Bureau; in other districts the agents were well protected.

At Columbus, Maj. Smith, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, (the agent stationed there,) made some remarkable statements to us, which, perhaps, may show the way in which the reports of agents of the Bureau are sometimes concocted. He at first said that the people of the district were well disposed; that the freedmen were doing well, and were kindly treated by all, except by the poorer classes of whites, from whom alone they required protection. In a very few minutes afterward he asserted that outrages on freedmen had been committed by two-thirds of the planters in the neighborhood. When pressed to state specifically the nature of the outrages and by whom committed, he mentioned three only, all of which had been committed on the same plantation by the overseer, and all of which had been remedied by the planter himself as soon as his attention was called to them. On investigation we found the statements of this officer grossly exaggerated, and learned that the agent himself had on one occasion advised a planter with whom he was dining to "club" any negro who refused to work.

Aside from the places of which we have spoken as being infested by bad men, we found the negroes in Mississippi working industriously, and, as a rule, kindly treated and doing well. In this, as in others we have visited, the officers of the Bureau formerly imposed and collected fines, and many kept no records. We found a marked instance of this kind at Grenada, where a former agent of the Bureau, Chaplain Livermore, did a thriving business in the way of collecting fines, selling rations and Government horses and mules. This officer seems not only to have collected fines ranging from 50 cents to $5 from the freedmen for marrying them, but also attempted to exact fees from resident white ministers for giving them permission to marry freedmen. In cases where the negroes were unable to pay the sum demanded of them for approving their contracts or marrying them, the Chaplain levied on their personal property, in one case seizing a negro's empty wallet and jack-knife for a balance of fifty cents. This close driving is probably to be accounted for by the fact that Chaplain Livermore openly expressed his intention to return to Illinois with $10,000 in his pocket. After he had been removed from his post he offered a military officer $50 for his influence to retain him in his position. Chaplain Livermore left no official papers behind him to show the disposition he had made of the funds received. A large amount of money was also collected by the first two agents at Columbus in the shape of fees and fines, and, so far as we could learn, no account was ever rendered of it. This class of officers have lately been mustered out, or have disappeared. Under the present administration the agents exercise no judicial powers.

LOUISIANA.

The Bureau in this Department is more in need of retrenchment and reform than in any other State we have visited. More money has been collected, and more money has been squandered in Louisiana than in any other three Southern States.

The expenses of the Bureau, as accounted for for the fiscal year ending the 1st of June, 1866, were over three hundred thousand dollars. To meet this expenditure, there were collected in taxes and rents the following amounts:

For school purposes	$96,387 36
From rents	92,431 90
From poll tax	40.956 11
From Corps d'Afrique tax	23,000 00
From fines	673 10
Total	$253,448 47

Leaving a deficit of $60,057 33 to be paid out of the National Treasury. These expenses are in addition to the transportation, rations, and quartermaster's supplies furnished by the Government. It is difficult to determine to what use the vast amount of property held by the Bureau has been applied. At the very lowest estimate, the property taken possession of as confiscated or abandoned amounted in value to ten millions of dollars, and the rents returned as above mentioned are less than one per cent. on the entire value.

The expenditure of the Bureau under the present administration for agents, civilian clerks and employes about its headquarters alone, amount to not less than $40,236 a year, exclusive of the pay of staff officers and orderlies in the military service.

A large proportion of the money expended on the freedmen schools under the administration of Rev. T. W. Conway, the late Assistant Commissioner, we are satisfied was squandered. Mr. Matthew Whilden, formerly chief clerk in the school department, in evidence before us—which is hereto appended, marked "B"—stated that in September, 1865, Capt. Pease, the School Superintendent, reported officially that there were forty schools in operation and in flourishing condition, when, in fact, there were but two. It was also sworn to before us that the books and records, which would have shown this report to be inaccurate, were destroyed in Capt. Pease's office and others substituted. We can see no object for the fabrication of this false report, unless it was to account for payments made to persons who were not engaged in teaching. On examining the pay-roll, No. 2, for the month of August, 1865, we found that after it had been certified and approved, names had been added, and the totals erased and changed on every page. We found also a discrepancy of several hundred dollars between the pay-rolls for this month and the labor-roll, No. 15.

From the sworn testimony, also hereto appended, it will be seen that Captain Morse, appointed Provost Marshal of the Bureau by Mr. Conway, made the Provost Marshal's Office a slave-pen, arresting freedmen and selling them to planters at five dollars a head, and sharing the proceeds with his special policemen who made the arrests. This officer further collected a large amount of money from freedmen and white persons arrested by him for various offences, and his books only show receipts from this source amounting to $675 10.

The Bureau is cultivating a large plantation in this State, for which it pays ten or fifteen thousand dollars a year as rent. We can scarcely imagine the excuse for renting land on account of the United States, when the Government, through each Congress, is giving away millions of acres of public lands to corporations.

Major-Gen. Absalom Baird is the Assistant Commissioner for Louisiana, and was also military commader of the Department when we visited it. He has undoubtedly improved upon the administration of Mr. Conway.

TEXAS.

The facilities for traveling in Texas being so limited, and the State so large, we found it impossible to make such an investigation as would enable us to report fully upon the condition of affairs in that department. The headquarters of the Bureau are located at Galveston, and a few agents are stationed in the most accessible and populous parts of the State. As to the condition of affairs in the interior, we were unable to obtain accurate information, either from the agents of the Bureau or from any other sources. We visited Richmond and Houston, where we met several of the agents from other districts, who were there in attendance on a court-martial.

At Richmond, Capt. Sloan, the Agent of the Bureau, is engaged in planting, in connection with his former clerk, Capt. Porter, and an ex-officer of the rebel army, Capt. Mitchell. Capt. Sloan denied, under oath, that he was or ever had been interested in the plantation of Messrs. Porter & Mitchell, but Major Pearson, commandant of the troops at that post, and Dr. Boyd, Post Surgeon, both subsequently swore before us that Capt. Sloan had told them repeatedly he was interested in the farm, and had mentioned to them the amount he expected to realize by it. Complaints were made to us by other persons that Capt. Sloan had employed the power of the Bureau to take negroes from their plantations and place them on his own. We append the testimony taken in this case, marked "C."

Among the agents we met at Houston was Lieut. C. F. Hardenbrook, First V. R. C., agent at Beaumont, Jefferson County, who stated to us that the freedmen were doing well in his district, and that the disposition of the people was very fair. Most of the freedmen were engaged in herding stock, and were paid from $10 to $15 a month in coin. He subsequently mentioned that he had recently arrested Dr. Houston, a citizen in his district, on the report of a freedman that the Doctor had said he did not regard his parole; but finding it was impossible to obtain evidence against his prisoner, he had been obliged to release him. This officer reported to us other actions of his own equally absurd as this, satisfying us he was utterly incompetent for his position.

Having heard unfavorable reports from the Brenham District, we examined the agent, Capt. S. A. Craig, Seventeenth Veteran Reserve Corps, whom we also met at Houston. He stated that his predecessor, Lieut. Arnold, of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, had kept no records, and had left nothing in the office but a list of contracts and a file of orders, and he could give us no information of his official acts. We are satisfied that most of the complaints made against Capt. Craig are groundless.

All the Bureau agents in Texas exercise judicial powers in both civil and criminal cases, and in the discharge of these arbitrary and dangerous functions frequently arrest and imprison respectable citizens upon mere rumor. Capt. Sloan, the Bureau officer at Richmond, before alluded to, while at Galveston, out of his district, arrested a respectable citizen and put him in prison, on the plea that he wanted him as a witness in a case which he only knew from rumor would be brought before him.

Ten of the thirty-five agents in this State are citizen planters. One of them, Col. McConnaghee, agent in Thornton County, was formerly a Colonel in the rebel army, and was appointed an agent of the Bureau by Gen. Gregory, then Assistant Commissioner of the State, while still unpardoned.

We heard many rumors with respect to Gen. Gregory himself being engaged in planting, but on investigation we concluded that these statements were unfounded. While we believe Gen. Gregory to have been honest in his administration, we think his extreme views and policy produced ill-feeling and bitterness between the whites and blacks.

So far as we saw or were able to get information in Texas, the freedmen were working well and the crops were very promising. The wages paid—all the payments being made in specie—were better than in any other department.

Brevet Major-Gen. J. B. Kiddoo is the present Assistant Commissioner for Texas.

SUMMARY.

In pursuing this investigation, which has now extended over four months, we have found extreme difficulty in complying with that portion of our instructions which requires us to report upon the operations of the Bureau and its mode of administration. The Bureau has no settled mode of administration. There is an entire absence of system or uniformity in its constitution. In one State its officers exercise judicial powers; in an adjoining State all cases are referred to the civil authorities; while in a third State the Bureau officers collect the cases and turn them over to the military provost courts to dispose of. In some departments the officers of the Bureau have attempted to regulate the rate of wages; one form of contract between employer and employed is prescribed in one State, while in another a different form is adopted. In Louisiana the expenses of the freedmen's schools have been wholly paid by the Government; in the other States the schools are partially self-supporting, and in Texas they are entirely so. In some localities the Bureau officers interfere arbitrarily between the planter and the freedmen in favor of the freedmen; in other localities the Bureau is used as a means of coercing the freedmen in favor of the planter. The expenditure of the Bureau varies as much as its mode of administration. In one State the expenses are over three hundred thousand dollars a year; in another State, with an equal population, the expenses are not more than fifty thousand. In some States the expenses have been met by taxes levied on and collected from people; in other States the cost is entirely borne by the United States Treasury.

We found it impossible to investigate the accounts of the Bureau Quartermasters, for the reason that when the funds were received from taxes, rents, fines, and sale of abandoned property, there were no means of ascertaining the amounts received, except from the personal statement of the officers themselves. A Quartermaster in the army, drawing his funds from the Government, has the amount charged up to him, and is obliged to account for it in his return; but the looseness of the administration of the Quartermaster's Department of the Bureau, and the absence of all check upon the officers, give no security except the personal honesty of the men themselves. We examined the accounts of Brevet Brig.-Gen. Whittlesey, Bureau Quartermaster of the Department of the Mississippi, who satisfied us that he had honestly administered the affairs of his department, and had accounted for all money received by him, but whether his predecessor, who collected a large amount from taxes, rents and sales, paid over to Gen. Whittlesey all the money in his hands belonging to the Bureau, we were unable to determine. We do not make this statement to reflect upon that officer, against whom there were no charges, but to illustrate the looseness of the system.

The official report of Col. Reno, United States Army, Provost-Marshal-General of the Bureau for Louisiana—a copy of which is herewith forwarded, marked "D"—shows a deficit of upward of $7,000 in the accounts of the officers who were engaged in the collecting of taxes in New-Orleans, which deficit Col. Reno says he is unable to explain in consequence of the loose manner in which the books were kept. One of the defaulting officers, Lieut. Foster, who, Col. Reno believes, appropriated to his own use the largest amount of the deficiency, carried off his cash book with him. This officer, on his own responsibility, levied an "incidental tax," which Col. Reno calls an "invention of his own," and which, "with the exception of one or two hundred dollars went into his own pocket."

We are of opinion that at the close of the war, and for some time after the cessation of hostilities, the Freedmen's Bureau did good. The people of the South, having at first no faith in the negroes working under a free labor system, were desirous of getting rid of them, and during the summer of 1865 judicious Bureau and military officers did much toward restoring order and harmony, and inducing the people of the South to resume the cultivation of their plantations by employing the freedmen. Before the close of 1865 there was an entire revolution in the sentiments of the people of the South with regard to negro labor. A feeling of kindness sprang up towards the freedman, resulting, perhaps, mainly from the conviction that his labor was desirable and profitable, and the only labor to be had. The necessity of the Bureau then ceased. Since then, while it has been beneficial in some localities, it has been productive, in the aggregate, of more harm than good. It has occasioned and will perpetuate discord as long as it exists, though administered by the purest and wisest men of the nation. The freedmen regard its presence as evidence that they would be unsafe without it, and the white people consider it an imputation upon their integrity and fairness; an espionage upon the official action of all their Courts and magistrates, as well as upon the private conduct of their citizens. Both races are thus made suspicious and bitter by an agency which, in the present reorganized condition of civil government and society in the Southern States, is powerless to advance the interests of either.

The best protection the freedman has in the South is the value of his labor in the market, and if he is left free to dispose of this, at all times, to the highest bidder, unshackled by contracts made for him by Bureau officers, no apprehensions need be felt for his safety or his success. If the freedmen could at this moment demand the wages which the high price of the products of the South would justify, one dollar per day and board would be the ruling wages, instead of ten or twelve dollars per month, the prices now paid. But they cannot take advantage of the demand for their labor; they are bound by contracts, enslaved for twelve months, through the agency and influence of the Freedmen's Bureau. The hands on the Mississippi River steamboats were not required to make contracts, and they are getting forty dollars per month and their board for labor less exacting than that of a plantation negro. The freedmen on the Ogeeche and Savannah rivers are getting, on the rice plantations, from ten to fifteen dollars per month, under contract for the year, while the laborers employed on the Georgia Central Railroad, which runs between these streams, are getting $1 50 a day. Some complaints were made to us by the planters on the Savannah River that their laborers were discontented, and did not work as required by their contracts. One of the planters, a practical, liberal-minded man, explained the cause of discontent to be the low wages at which the negroes were hired. He said, "I can get hands enough, and good work done, too, by paying $1 a day and rations, and I am paying that, and expect to pay even more. I can give $3 a day and make money. The negro is going to make all he can out of his freedom, and he has a right to do so." The enlightened policy advocated by this gentleman—a policy strongly in accordance with justice and sound political economy—is defeated by the contract system inaugurated and forced into practical operation by the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau. We met with instances of freedmen working for $10 a month and rations, under yearly contracts sanctioned by the Bureau, while in the same field doing the same work, other freemen not under contracts were getting $1 a day and rations. In all the large towns of the Mississippi Valley, during the months of May and June, planters were offering $1 a day and rations for freedmen, while under the sanction of the Government, given by the officers and agents of the Bureau, thousands of freedmen were working under contract for $10 per month. If the freedmen are left free to contract, the demand for their labor and competition among employers will secure them good wages and kind treatment. They will not contract with men who treat them harshly or fail to pay them, as is abundantly proven by the fact that many planters who treated their former slaves cruelly are now unable to hire freedmen to work for them, and have been obliged to sell or lease their plantations.

We are unable to discover why the simple rules which regulate and control the relations of labor and capital in the Northern States should not obtain as well in the South; why the National Government should permit the laboring man to sell his labor to the highest bidder in one section of the country and appoint an agent to sell it for him in another section. It is undoubtedly true that if the freed people of the South were not bound by contracts their wages would be at least fifty per cent. higher at this time than they are, and there would be less discontent among the freedmen than now exists, and far less duty for the agents to perform. Almost the only dissatisfaction existing at this time among the freedmen results from the low rate of wages at which they have been hired under the influence and with the approval of the agents of the Bureau. This discontent makes the freedmen unwilling to work, and their indolence provokes the planter, who not unfrequently resorts to violence to inforce his contract, and this makes business for the officer who sactioned the contract. Investigation follows, resulting generally in finding the freedmen at fault for refusing to labor according to their contracts, and they are required to return to the plantation, while the planter is admonished to curb his temper. In some cases of this nature the contract is declared forfeited by the conduct of the planter, who goes away from the Bureau feeling that a decision has been made that the freedmen are not bound to fulfil their agreements. The fault—the cause of the difficulty—is in the contract, which has been unjustly forced upon the poor freedmen. It must not be inferred from what we have written that we are opposed to the freedmen contracting with the planters. By no means. We believe the very best thing they can do is to make contracts, either for a share of the crops or liberal wages, but we are opposed to agents of the National Government assuming to hire them out, prescribing the terms of service, and speculating for the wages to be paid them. They are not free so long as any such control is exercised over them, nor can they ever receive just reward for their labor while they are compelled to hire within a given time for a specified term. In Mississippi and other States, freedmen were compelled, by orders from the officers of the Bureau, to enter into contracts within limited periods, which enabled all who wanted hands to get them at low wages, while, if the freedmen had not been interfered with, the demand for labor would have enabled them to secure just remuneration. It is a great error to suppose that the freedmen are not compelled to enter into contracts for themselves. They are sharp at a bargain, know well what a good contract is, and are much better collectors than white people.

As an evidence of the rigid manner in which contracts are enforced by agents of the Bureau against the freedmen, we may mention a case which came under our own observation. A colored blacksmith, who fled from his master during the war, and enlisted in the United States army, being about to be mustered out of service, wrote to his wife requesting her not to contract for more than a month or two at a time, as he intended to return home as soon as he was mustered out and set up shop and go to housekeeping. His wife accordingly declined at first to make a long contract, but was finally compelled to engage herself for a year. The soldier on his return went to the plantation where his wife was working and applied for her release, but failed to get her. He then sent a written statement of the case to an agent of the Bureau, who forwarded it to the Assistant Commissioner for the State. It was returned from headquarters with the following indorsement:

> "Inasmuch as the wife of William Carter has made a contract for the year 1866, she must observe its requirements. The sub-commissioner will inform William Carter that the interests of the freed-people religiously observing their agreements are paramount to the wishes of individuals, and that the power of the Bureau will only be used to protect them from manifest injustice. There being no positive evidence of such injustice in this case, the Bureau has no interference to make."

It is evident that this officer considers a labor contract more sacred than a marriage contract.

The system of contracts now existing in the South and enforced by the Bureau is simply slavery in a new form. What is the difference to the negro whether he is sold for $5 or $5,000 for thirty years to thirty masters, or for thirty years to one master? It is involuntary servitude in either case, and a practical defeat of the Emancipation Proclamation of the lamented President Lincoln. If the freedman leaves work to seek employment at better wages, he is arrested as a vagrant by order of the Freedmen's Bureau, and put to labor on the roads with ball and chain, as is provided by an order recently issued by Gen. Scott, Assistant Commissioner for South Carolina. If, fatigued from overwork, he desires to rest for a day, if he leaves the plantation to visit a relative or friend, it is made a penal offence, and a fine of $50 is imposed, as will be seen by circular No. 14, of Gen. Kiddoo, Assistant Commissioner for Texas, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked "E." If he refuses to contract at all, he is arrested by the Bureau Provost-Marshal and sold for a few dollars to the nearest planter, as in the case of Capt. Morse, of New-Orleans, already referred to. The coercive policy adopted by the Bureau in this and other respects has been made a justification for the discriminating legislation of some of the Southern States. The only remedy against a white man for a breach of contract is a suit for damages, and we can see no reason why the same remedy should not be applied and conceded in the case of the black man. The freedman has nothing to sell but his labor, and we are strongly of opinion that he ought to be permitted to obtain for it the highest price it will bring. If he is a freeman it is neither just nor lawful for any person to assume control of him, and certainly not more just or lawful for an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau to do so than for a Southern planter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General Vols.
J. S. FULLERTON,
Brigadier-General Vols.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Gosport Navy-Yard—List of Sufferers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

A severe storm commenced here on Saturday afternoon, and visited Norfolk and Portsmouth, sweeping down trees, fences, out-houses, and doing other damage. The corn on the various farms in the vicinity was seriously injured or destroyed.

Contracts have been entered into to repair the stone wall surrounding the United States Naval Hospital, on the Portsmouth side of the Elizabeth River.

Affairs at the Gosport Navy-yard are rapidly assuming a business-like appearance. Shipjoiners and caulkers are making suitable alterations on the receiving-ship *New-Hampshire*, preparatory to her employment. Workmen are also about resuming work on the famous *Quay Wall*, the picket-boat used by Lieut. Cushing when he sunk the rebel ram *Albermarle*. She will be sent to Annapolis, when repaired, for the use of the naval school.

Among the list of pardons granted by the President are the names of the following: A. F. Leonard, E. G. Hail and James H. Johnson, all of Norfolk; J. K. Cooke, Edward Kearnes, C. W. Murdagh and Wm. H. Wilson, all of Portsmouth.

The National Express Company.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

A bill has been filed in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the United States, by the stockholders of the National Express Company, asking an injunction against that Company.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lumber Cars Thrown Off The Track.

SUNBURY, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 9.

At 3 o'clock this morning a train of five lumber cars was thrown off the track between Williamsport and Sandusky, on the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad. The engine and tender were turned over into a ditch. The Engineer, J. W. Butler, was, by this occurrence, buried in the sand nearly up to his head, and was dug out. The extent of his injury was a "sprained ankle." Passengers traveling in different directions were forced, by the accident, to change cars on each side of the track.

Robbery in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 9.

Four men with blackened faces entered the house of Edward Krider, on the southern outskirts of the city, last night, and, threatening the life of Krider and his wife, obtained their keys, and ransacking the house made off with $2,400 in specie, and also stole some watches and other valuables.

Cholera in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The cholera is abating. Only four cases were reported to-day, and no deaths. Two cases were reported yesterday.

THE PLAINS.

More Depredations and Murders by Indians—Thirty-five Men Reported Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The *Republican* has a special dispatch from St. Joseph, which says:

"Dates from Fort Laramie to the 1st inst. state that the Indian war has commenced again. Several white men have been killed near Fort Reno by the Indians, who are stealing and driving off large numbers of cattle.

Dates from Julesburgh to the 2d inst. say that the Government herd at Fort Laramie and a lot of cattle belonging to ranch-men, one mile from the Fort, were driven off by the Indians, who had also burned three forts on Powder River, and killed thirty-five men. Fort Connor and several trains in that vicinity had been destroyed, and a number of people killed."

[The latter part of the above dispatch is not fully credited.]

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Subsistence Department—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The Subsistence Department of the Pacific has accepted tenders of army supplies to-day, the principal items of which are 200,000 pounds of flour, city brand, at $2 42½; 116,000 pounds Rio coffee at $22 70; 145,000 pounds Sandwich Island sugar at $9; 198,000 sacks wheat, received the past week. Mining shares show firmness, but transactions are light. Imperial, $94; Belcher, $147; Savage, $1,045. Legal-Tenders, 71¾.

LOUISIANA.

Repair of the Levees—The Investigation of the Late Riots.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The steamer *Kensington*, hence to New-York, is hard aground on the bar.

The Board of Levee Commissioners have passed a resolution requesting the Governor to convene the Legislature in extra session for the purpose of making an appropriation for reconstructing the levees.

The Military Commission is still in session investigating the causes of the late riots. Their proceedings have not been divulged.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 1,350 bales at 32c.@34c. for Middling. Receipts, 124 bales. Gold, 146.

TEXAS.

Organization of the Legislature.

GALVESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The Texas Legislature met at Austin yesterday. The House is fully organized. The inauguration of Gov. Throckmorton will take place on the 9th inst. No business will be transacted till his Message is received.

The Quarantine at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 8.

Maj. Crofton, after making full representation to the War Department, has been authorized not to quarantine vessels from New-York, except on positive proof of epidemic sickness on board.

Death of Col. D. G. Morgan.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 8.

Col. D. G. Morgan, formerly of Gov. Fenton's staff, and Superintendent of the New-York State Military Agencies, died suddenly this afternoon of hemorrhage of the lungs.

LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Arrest of a Large Number of Conspirators.

Santa Anna Not a Spy for Maximilian.

The Emperor Determined to Use More Severity.

Suppression of a Number of Newspapers.

Only Eleven Papers Now Published in the Country.

Recent Movements of the French Troops.

The Rainy Season—Earthquakes—The Drama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Thursday, July 19, 1866.

The idea which seems to be entertained by so many Americans and Mexicans, and expressed by so many journals in the United States, that the Ex-Dictator Santa Anna is a spy or emissary of the Emperor Maximilian, has been most emphatically proved erroneous by no less an occurrence than a conspiracy among the most noted civilians and those in high places at the Capital of the Empire—the Palace of Mexico.

The conspiracy which has been discovered by the detectives of the Government, as will be seen, is one of no insignificant pretensions. On Sunday last, the 15th instant, a strong guard surrounded the mansion of one of the conspirators, entered the building, and arrested forty-two men, among whom were the prominent and veteran supporters of Gen. Santa Anna—Priests Feliciano Chavarria and Ordoñez, the Gens. Augustin Zires, Jose de la Parra, Antonia Ma. Zamacona, Ignacio Ramirez, Augustin Cruz, Jose Lojo Kamphner, Pedro Eschavarria, and Citizens M. M. Puente, Juan Mateos, Manuel Parrada, Gabriel Maria Islas, Jose M. Arroyo and Joaquin Alcalde. Documentary evidence was found in the house which clearly proved the conspiracy to be an extensive one, and the conspirators all supporters of Santa Anna.

Those arrested on Sunday were condemned on Monday, and early Tuesday morning all were sent to the Dry Tortugas of Mexico—the State of Yucatan.

On Tuesday, at 2 P. M., a guard of Imperial troops entered the Palace and arrested Señor Lacunza, Minister of State, three other members of the Cabinet, and other Palace officials to the number of eleven. When this arrest became known, people became alarmed, really fearing an outbreak of that revolution so long impending.

Santa Anna has been cleared from any connection with the Empire. The conspirators were his friends and supporters, and were combining not only for the overthrow of the Government of the Empire, but for the reinstating of Santa Anna as Dictator or President of Mexico. It will be observed that the wealth, the talent, power and influence of the Capital was engaged for him. I believe that no papers were found which proved that the General was cognizant of the conspiracy.

It is reported that the Emperor Maximilian was aware that such a conspiracy was on foot some three months ago, but in conformity to his idea that he could win the conspirators by his kindness, he made no effort to stay its progress. When, however, it entered his Cabinet, and he found the officials of his palace among the evil-doers, he could spare no longer. The Emperor now declares his intention of administrating the Government in accordance with the most strict customs of administration.

The *Sociedad*, *L'Ere Nouvelle*, (French) *La Orquesta* and *Le Pensamiento* of Vera Cruz, have all been suppressed. The *Sociedad* and *L'Ere Nouvelle* for reprinting a *critique* on the Mexican expedition, from the *Courrier des Etats Unis*. The *Orquesta*, for its caricature of the funeral procession following this Government to the cemetery; and the *Pensamiento*, for criticising some Government official in Vera Cruz. The Government could not do otherwise than suppress these papers, and maintain its dignity. They are only suppressed for a month's time.

Judge Greeg, of Texas, was arrested last Saturday evening at the Garrita. He was arrested under suspicion that he was a spy for the Liberal Government. He cleared himself from the charge and proceeded on his way to San Francisco.

The French troops have reëvacuated the City of Parral, in the State of Chihuahua. The town was immediately occupied by 800 Liberals, sent from the City of Chihuahua by Col. Terraza, military commander of that State. The Imperial troops went to Durango. The French citizens were not molested, yet they feel insecure. Less humane chieftains of the Republican army, they fear, will come there and repeat the dreadful massacre of Hermosillo.

The season, which was so backward this year, has been rainy enough of late. All day and night a ceaseless storm of rain is pouring down. The surrounding lakes begin to rise, yet the waters in them were reduced so much by the two windy months of May and June, that no apprehension of inundation is entertained.

A French dramatic company, recently arrived from Paris, occupy the Teatro Iturbide. Señor Joaquin Arjona's Madrid dramatic company are at the Teatro Imperial. A Mexican company is at the Teatro Principal. Chiarina's Cuban company is expected here in October. A portion of the old and grandest of convents on this continent, Cament de San Francisco, has been purchased by Chiarina's agent for $25,000. He is building a place for Chiarina's circus.

Maj. Schnelie, of Charleston, is now the object of attraction for the Emperor's spies. He has a company of Americans and Mexicans under his command. They are about Tlassam. Maj. Schnelie was considered the best swordsman in the Confederate army. He is powerfully built, and is doing much damage in scouring the lower valley of Mexico. It has become unsafe for any number less than 100 Imperial soldiers to venture outside the city walls. Where there was one guerrilla before the promise of French evacuation, I think it safe to say that there are now twenty. They are gathering and increasing throughout the country. The discovery of this conspiracy will hasten things, and revolution is too thick in the air to withhold its consequences three months longer.

Gen. Mendez, Commandant of the Imperial garrison at Morelia, lies dangerously ill with an attack of pneumonia.

The conscription has been suspended indefinitely. No cause of the suspension is known. A cause is surmised, which no doubt is the one.

There were two earthquakes felt in Guadalajara last week. One on Friday, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock at night; the second at 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, the 15th inst.

The Liberals, (Disidents,) says the *Pajora Verde* of to-day, have been divided by Corona into three divisions. One at the northern frontier, under the command of Garcia Morales. Another division commanded by Pesquiera. The third, in the lower part of the State, is commanded by Martinez, whose command or department extends between Alamos and Nacori.

Another and new band of Liberals have recently made their appearance in the vicinity of Hermosillo.

Corona ordered the town of Santiago sacked for publicly insulting a portion of his troops while passing through the streets.

Manuel Marquez y Clodomiro Cota have raised a guerrilla party and are at work in Sinaloa. They first rendezvoused at Lower California. After becoming satisfactorily disciplined, they crossed the gulf into Sinaloa above Mazatlan. The guerrilla chief Tanori has again raised a band of guerrillas and is in the neighborhood of Tepec.

The neighborhood of Jalapa is infested with very troublesome parties of Liberals or guerrillas. They frequently ride into the city, catch a citizen or soldier and fly with their prisoner. The road from Jalapa to Vera Cruz is unsafe, in fact is only traveled by those able to pay a large escort.

The *Relijion y la Sociedad*, a new paper in Guadalajara, has been suspended. There are now only eleven papers published in the whole territory of Mexico. Only two in the Capital, one in Puebla, one in Vera Cruz. In Juarez time there were 375 newspapers.

Departure of Carlotta—Military Movements.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Aug. 3.

The Mexican *Times* of the 16th ult. has a lengthy article on the subject of the departure of the Empress Carlotta for Europe. It is exceedingly eulogistic of her and the Emperor, and intimates that the object of Her Majesty's voyage is to endeavor to induce foreign Powers to aid Maximilian in firmly establishing his government. We subjoin the concluding sentence of the article:

"The interests at stake are worth the sacrifices and the efforts which this noble Empress is making, for, without at this time giving the particulars, we can safely say that if the Empire were to cease to-morrow, after its brief existence of two or three years, the traces of the benefits it has wrought in Mexico can never be obliterated, not even by the civil wars, anarchy and confusion which are sure to replace it, and we appeal to the United States, in the name of real human interests; in the name of true and enlightened progress; in consideration of the long sufferings of this unfortunate people in their attempts to govern themselves; in deference to that public opinion of nations which no country, however powerful, can wholly disregard, and which will justly charge them with all the lamentable and terrible consequences of breaking down by their moral influence the only good Government which this unhappy country has ever enjoyed, to aid, rather than impede, the efforts of the present Government in accomplishing the beneficent and laudable objects it has in view, which are the regeneration and improvement of Mexico, to such a degree as to make her future prosperous at home and respected abroad, under any form of government which she may then think proper to adopt.

While the siege of Tampico was proceeding, a party of Liberals went and attacked Panuco, but without success, according to Imperial accounts. Gen. Mendez had failed in a movement against Regules, at San Antonio de las Heuertas, but is said to have made a diversion against some alleged petty bands commanded by Garnica, capturing 15 men.

The City of Santiago had been captured by Corona's forces, and their doings are grievously bewailed. The result, it is said, must be the complete depopulation of that rich and fertile coast, unless steps are taken to annihilate Corona's forces.

The following paragraphs are from the *Times:*

Notwithstanding the presence of Imperial troops in Huasteca, the revolutionary movement seems to be gaining ground. The rumor of a rising in Huanchinango proved but too true. The three villages, Pajuatlan, Tuto and Tenango, have also revolted.

On the 29th of June a guerrilla force of 18 horsemen imposed a forced loan and plundered several dwelling houses at Atotonilco el Grande. The same band approached Huasca, but took to flight on being received by the inhabitants with a few gun-shots.

On the 30th the village of Metepec, five leagues from Tulancingo, was invested by a band of 100 strong, with 12 horses, coming from Tenango.

Noriega, who commanded them, took away arms, horses and cattle, and made prisoners of two young girls of the place, enjoining the people to have $600 ready for him on his return. The father of one of the girls, wishing to follow her, was maltreated and obliged to return.

The road from Vera Cruz to Jalapa no longer enjoys the security left it by Gen. Calderon, the former Military Commander of the district. A few days ago the diligence was attacked by three men on foot, and malefactors are reappearing even in the streets of Jalapa.

A new ministerial combination is freely spoken of. Messrs. Theodosio Lares, Vertiz and Ortigos are, it is said, to constitute a part of the Cabinet.

M. le Gen. Osmont has not yet accepted the position of Secretary of War.

We find in the *Sociedad* the report that Regules had pronounced for Gen. Santa Anna in Michoacan.

Colina is shown to be evidently on the eve of a revolt against Imperialism. San Juan de Guadalupe, the mountains of Huejuquilla and Toluca, were all harassed by the Liberals, or "Dissidents," as the Imperialists call them.

The *Times* also has the following paragraph:

We learn that Matamoras and all other places occupied by the Dissidents have been closed to trade by order of the Government. All merchandise coming from these places will be subjected to the same duty as if imported from abroad.

The Department of Chihuahua has been subjected to a similar prohibition. Passports will be required of all travelers to that country.

POLITICAL.

MARYLAND.

Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The Democratic State Convention met here to-day and appointed the following persons to represent the State in the Philadelphia Convention: For the Western Shore—Thomas G. Pratt, of Baltimore; Henry G. S. Key, of St. Mary. For the Eastern Shore—R. D. Carmichael, of Queen Anns; Isaac D. Jones, of Somerset. First District—Joseph A. Weeks, of Kent; Daniel Henry, of Dorchester. Second District—Richard Grason, of Baltimore County; Henry W. Archer, of Harford. Third District—D. N. Steele, of Baltimore; William Cellows, of Baltimore. Fourth District—R. G. Cook, of Washington; J. Pendey, of Carroll.

The Convention adjourned with three cheers for Andrew Johnson.

CALIFORNIA.

The Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The Democratic State Central Committee yesterday appointed the following persons delegates to the Philadelphia Convention:

1st District—Joseph Thoge and Samuel Purdy.
2d District—John Bigler, Samuel B. Martin.
3d District—Pierson Breding, Thomas P. Hanson.
Delegates at Large—Wm. T. Coleman, James A. McDougal, W. W. Cope, and Jackson Temple.

The British war steamer *Sparrow Hawk*, from Victoria, arrived yesterday.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Vote on the New Constitution.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 9.

Returns from fifteen counties give 4,007 votes in favor of and 4,104 against the new Constitution. It is probably adopted.

MAINE.

Congressional Nomination.

SACO, Me., Thursday, Aug. 9.

L. D. M. Sweat, of Portland, was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the First District held here to-day.

OHIO.

Nominations and Delegates.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The Democratic Convention in the Sixteenth District yesterday nominated Judge Van Trump for Congress. Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were also elected.

The Union Convention in the Sixteenth District has renominated John A. Bingham for Congress.

MISSOURI.

Congressional Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

Thomas H. Price was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Convention in the Fifth District.

VIRGINIA.

Election of Delegates.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The District Convention at Petersburgh today appointed the following delegates to Philadelphia: Thos. Wallace, John R. Kilby, Dr. E. C. Robinson and Geo. Parker.

The Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 9.

There were twenty-seven deaths from cholera yesterday.

Augustus Billerbeck, clerk for James Gordon & Co., was arrested yesterday for embezzling $30,000.

Robber Arrested.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Aug. 9.

The store of Wm. Summers, in Utica, was entered by burglars last night, the safe blown open and robbed of $25,000. The supposed robber was arrested in this city to-night.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

GEORGIA.

Tone of Southern Sentiment—Union Prospects in Southern States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, July 28, 1866.

The kindness, good temper and moderation of the article in the TIMES of Monday, the 23d inst., headed, "The South and the Convention—Who Should be Admitted?"—have done much to soften the asperity and soreness of feeling which other journals have occasioned by their harsh, offensive and ungenerous comments on the qualifications of Southern delegates to the National Union Convention. While the TIMES has firmly and consistently maintained its principles, and was as uncompromising in its enmity to Southern independence as the sternest soldier of the Union in the army of GRANT or SHERMAN, it has always manifested a desire to make a generous use of victory, to lift up rather than crush the fallen, to pour balm into rather than aggravate the wounds of the vanquished, and to complete and render perpetual by a gallant magnanimity and high-toned generosity the success which was achieved in battle. What is it that has principally endeared ANDREW JOHNSON to the hearts of the masses of the Southern people? While the war lasted, where had they a more determined or relentless foe? He had cause, too, to be bitter and unforgiving. But when the object for which he fought was attained, and the Southern armies had surrendered, he immediately applied his mind and used his power in reuniting the shattered fragments of the Union, and by the happy combination of benevolence and authority, so long as his policy was allowed to prevail, the work of pacification progressed with a rapidity which astonished even the most sanguine promotors. All his counsels were promptly adopted by the late seceded States. The people, with one voice, renewed their allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and the boldest and most prominent of the leaders of the Confederate armies became the earnest advocates of peace, accepting the situation without reservation, and becoming the most potent auxiliaries of the President in his work of restoration.

CAUSES OF THE CHANGE.

Why is it that this glorious work was arrested, and that at this day the conciliation of the North and South is less advanced than it was seven months ago? The bitter, insulting words, and the harsh and oppressive deeds of the Radical majority in Congress, will furnish the answer. Had the President's plans been carried out the Southern people would now be cordial, grateful, cheerful citizens of the Union, vieing with their Northern friends in their efforts to promote the glory and prosperity of a common country. They are now submissive, law-abiding, patient subjects. With every breath they draw they feel the heavy hand of oppression. They are governed by laws in the making of which they had no voice. They are loaded with taxes, in the distribution and apportionment of which they were not consulted. They are made the objects of exceptional and punitive legislation. They are compelled to perform all the duties, while they are denied all the privileges of citizens; and if they remonstrate or complain, if they do not kiss the rod which smites them and bless the hand that punishes them, they are denounced and reviled as the most infamous of criminals, and threatened with the infliction of further and more grievous punishment.

Such has been the course of the Radicals from the day that Congress met to this hour. Injustice, oppression, insult, threats, abuse have been the only measures by which the majority of both Houses of Congress have proposed to deal with these States. And if a proud, brave, generous, though unfortunate people feel resentment and express indignation at such treatment, is it natural or is it fair to condemn them?

EFFECT OF CONCILIATION.

How different it might have been! How kindness, conciliation, confidence, generosity would have won the Southern people, and restored a Union in which fraternity would exercise its genial influence in harmony with the other members of the Republican Trinity—Liberty and Equality.

Could Northern men see and feel the effect produced upon the Southern mind by such expressions of just intentions and benevolent desires as are contained in the article of the TIMES, to which I have referred at the beginning of this letter, (if their purpose really be to restore the Union and not hold these States forever as subjugated provinces,) they would adopt a similar policy, and substituting kindness for threats, succor for punishment, confidence for distrust, justice for wrong, soon efface all traces of former strife, obliterate all sectional lines, and make the Union the pride and the hope of the North and the South, the East and the West. Let them try it. They have tried the contrary course and have no reason to be gratified at their success. Let them try to school themselves to believe that "a rebel" who has sworn to support the Constitution and obey the laws is not a perjurer; that a Southern man is not the incarnation of brutality and ruffianism; that a gallant foe may become a faithful friend, and that even as a matter of social comfort and convenience, it is better that the people of both sections, since they must live together, should live in mutual kindness and good neighborhood, rather than in animosity and ill-will.

In the present excited state of public feeling at the North which the Radicals have so industriously aggravated, it is not expected by the Southern people that their friends, those who would do justice, can at once do all that they would desire. They must, if they would succeed in influencing Northern opinion, control their generous impulses and be politic as well as just. The difficulties of the case are well known and appreciated by sensible men in the South, and, therefore, the strong desire which animates all classes to strengthen the hands of the National Union Conservatives, and send delegates or not to Philadelphia as may seem best for the attainment of the one grand object—the defeat of the Radicals.

THE DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION—WHO'S WHO?—DELEGATES AT LARGE—DISTRICT DELEGATES.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Aug. 3, 1866.

"So far as heard from,"—as the old election returns used to say—the districts have generally selected good conservative men to represent Georgia in the Philadelphia Convention. From the absence of all political organizations, and from the doubt which existed at first as to whether it were better to send delegates or not to send any, there has been considerable confusion, and the want of that concert of action and general participation of the people which might have been easily obtained had the proper steps been taken.

It is not yet ascertained, nor have I any means of finding out positively, whether all the district conventions have agreed with the Macon Convention as to the delegates at large; but there is little doubt that the gentlemen nominated at Macon will be the men elected. They are ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, A. H. CHAPPEL and D. A. WALKER. To the two first it is unnecessary to allude. They are as well known, though not quite so well trusted, at the North as they are in Georgia. The name of Mr. CHAPPEL, too, will be remembered by old politicians. His first prominence in political life was in 1833, when as a member of the State Legislature he introduced the "Chappel resolutions" in favor of the extreme States Rights doctrine. In 1843 he and Mr. STEPHENS were elected to Congress on the general ticket as Whigs. In that year the question arose as to the constitutionality of the power claimed by Congress to order the States to district themselves in a particular manner. Mr. CHAPPEL voted against the power and against the Whigs, while Mr. STEPHENS voted the other way. On the Tariff question, while serving on the Committee of Ways and Means, he left the Whig Party and joined the Democrats, with whom he has acted ever since. He is a lawyer of considerable prominence, highly respected by all who know him, and will prove a valuable member of the Convention. D. A. WALKER was a Whig and Know-Nothing in Cherokee, Ga. He was born, I believe, in Tennessee, practiced law with some success in Northwestern Georgia, and was elected by the last Legislature to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Bench. The alternates are: W. HOPE HALL, of Athens; Judge LAW, of Savannah; DAVID IRWIN, of Atlanta, and C. B. COLE, of Macon. Mr. HALL is a very able lawyer, one of the ablest in the State; voted with the Democratic Party, but never took an active part in politics. He is universally popular, and deservedly so. Judge LAW is probably the oldest lawyer in the State, practiced all his life at the Savannah Bar, of which he is the doyen. His political affinities were Whig, but he has never sought political preferment or distinction. DAVID IRWIN is also a lawyer. His principal fame consists in his having been associated with the late THOMAS R. R. COBB in preparing the Code of Georgia. He was, I am told, a Whig after the order of Know-Nothings. C. B. COLE is of Northern extraction; is Judge of the Superior Court of the Macon District, a staunch Democrat, of very genial manners, and stands very high in public esteem. Of the course of Messrs. STEPHENS and JOHNSON during the war I need give no history. The other gentlemen to whom I have referred were all earnestly on the Southern side, although circumstances prevented their serving in the armies. They are sincere Unionists now—moderate, conservative and discreet men.

The First, or Savannah, District, has elected Ex-Major-Gen. JOHN B. GORDON and Judge FLEMING as its representatives at Philadelphia. The former was one of the most distinguished and successful division commanders in Gen. LEE's army during the last year of the war. He is a native of Northern Georgia, graduated with considerable distinction at Franklin College, Athens, was admitted to the bar, and at the outset of the war took the field in command of an Alabama regiment. Since the surrender he embarked in the lumber business in Glynn County. Though his prominence is entirely due to his military service, he is very much respected and esteemed throughout the State as a high-toned, upright and worthy citizen, of very agreeable address, pleasant manners and generous nature. He is now represented to be a very decided Johnson and Union man. Although, from all I heard, I believe this to be true, I cannot help thinking that his election is unfortunate. It would have learn much wiser to have elected some one less prominently connected with the war. His colleague, Judge FLEMING, is, and has been for many years, Judge of the Superior Court for the Savannah District. He has considerable ability, great popularity, much experience, and will be found to be a very acceptable representative of the State. From the Second and Third Districts I have not received authentic returns. The Fourth, or Macon District, has elected THOMAS HARDEMAN, Jr., a Whig member of the Thirty-sixth Congress, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the present State Legislature, and during the years 1861-'62 he was Lieutenant-Colonel of a battalion of infantry. The other delegate is PETER W. ALEXANDER, for many years connected with the newspaper press of Savannah, and during the war the correspondent from LONGSTREET's Corps of the Savannah *Republican*, over the signature of "P. W. A." He is now said to be the "Pierre" of the New-York *Daily News*.

The Fifth, or Augusta District, has elected A. R. WRIGHT, Ex-President of the State Senate, Ex-Brigader in the army of Northern Virginia, now a lawyer in Augusta, and one of the editors of the *Chronicle & Sentinel* of that city. His politics were Whig-Know-Nothing. LINTON STEPHENS, brother of Mr. ALEX. H. STEPHENS is the other delegate. His political antecedents can be accurately ascertained by a survey of those of his more famous brother. He is a lawyer by profession; was a Judge of the Supreme Court for a short time; was twice defeated for Congress; once by JOSHUA HILL, and once by GREENE FOSTER, and at the outset of the war was Lieutenant-Colonel of an infantry regiment.

The Sixth, or Athens District, has elected J. H. CHRISTY, member of Congress elect from that district, the editor of a little weekly Whig-Know-Nothing paper called the *Southern Watchman*, published at Athens. During the war he was pro-war, but anti-Davis, on the line of Ex-Governor BROWN. The other delegate is ROBERT MCMILLAN, who devoted all his life to an unsuccessful effort to get to Congress. It can be said of him as a well-known and eccentric Georgian once said of his son in a letter of introduction. "I do not know of any one in the circle of my acquaintance who is so exceedingly anxious, but so entirely disqualified to obtain office." He commanded an infantry regiment during the first years of the war, and is represented to have been an extreme Southern man.

The Seventh or Atlanta District has elected Judge RICHARD LYON and Judge MILNER. The former has been until recently a Judge of the Supreme Court, is a lawyer of some fame and is much respected as a citizen. Mr. MILNER is also highly esteemed as a man of intelligence, integrity and social worth.

With the exception of Messrs GORDON and WRIGHT, none of the delegates elected were prominently connected with the war. They are all eminently conservative now, but during the conflict they were earnestly devoted to the Southern cause. As a whole they are a good delegation. If they are required to speak they will do so wisely, and if they are not required to do so, they will have the sense to maintain a discreet silence. It is to be remarked that the delegation is largely Whigish with a very considerable sprinkling of the Know Nothing.

When I ascertain the fact I will give you a sketch of the delegates from the Second and Third Districts, so that you may know "who's who" as far as the representatives of Georgia are concerned.

The question now is how many of the elect can muster the requisite amount of greenbacks to make the trip, and of those who reach Philadelphia how many will be allowed to take their seats.

GENERAL TONE OF SOUTHERN FEELING.

I tell you, because I know it, that the temper, disposition and purposes of the people are loyal, honestly loyal. They want to join hands with the Conservatives of the North and give them active support. Let not their patriotic impulses be checked by illiberal tests as to past conduct; but let the Union sentiment of the people be fostered and encouraged by manifesting a desire, as far as possible, to forget the past and accept present professions as the best proof of present and future loyalty. The Executive pardon furnishes the most tangible evidence of the renewal of sworn allegiance to the Constitution and Union, and since it must bar any indictment for participation in the rebellion, why should it not also bar any exclusion from political fellowship for the same reason? If the hand of friendship is extended, let it be done cordially, frankly, truthfully, not grudgingly or conditionally. To invite a man to your house, provided he can swear he is not the rascal you fear he is, is a poor overture to conciliation.

OBJECTS OF THE CONVENTION.

The great object to be attained is the restoration of the Union under the Constitution, and the defeat of the faction by which that restoration is prevented. This is an object which Northern and Southern conservatives equally desire, at which they can look through the same glass, and for the attainment of which they can stand and march together. In the present and for the future they are a united people, with aims interests and desires in common. It is idle for the South to expect that the North will regard the late war otherwise than as an unjustifiable rebellion, which was crushed by Northern arms and Northern sacrifices. It is equally idle for the North to expect the South to regard it otherwise than as a struggle for what she honestly believed to be her rights, but in which she was utterly defeated, and which she has forever abandoned, accepting the situation in good faith and claiming nothing but her share in the Constitutional Union. What practical good—in view of future political, commercial and social fellowship—is to be attained by either section seeking to persuade the other to look back from its own standpoint? or how can that fellowship be established if the stronger section—the conqueror in the fight—persists in its purpose to force the other—the vanquished in battle—to adopt its views as the condition precedent to any association? Are the views of both identical now? Are their purposes in the future the same? Do they acknowledge the same obligations, and obey the same authority? Are they for the Constitution against all comers? These are the questions for an alliance which will defeat the Radicals.

QUONDAM.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

At a Convention of the friends of President JOHNSON, in Baltimore, on Monday evening, measures were taken to secure representation at the Philadelphia Convention. Resolutions were passed urging the repeal of the Registry Law as in many of its provisions oppressive, unjust and Anti-Republican; indorsing President JOHNSON and Gov. SWANN, and also the following:

Resolved, That the Radical Party, which is truly represented in the fanatical and destructive measures with which the majority of the present Congress have stained the legislation of the nation, and have endeavored to distract the country and keep open its bleeding wounds, is dangerous to the peace of the United States, a most insidious enemy of our institutions, and the arch-plotter against that form of constitutional government which is the pride and boast of American freemen.

Resolved, That the magnanimous spirit in which the State Union Convention of the 25th July invited the cooperation, upon fair and equal terms, of all who approve of the call for the Philadelphia Convention, and of its declared objects and purposes, is worthy of Maryland patriots, and we thank the members of that body for the generous examples they have set to all good citizens in offering the interest of party organization upon the alter of our common country.

Resolved, That in our opinion all good citizens of every shade of political opinion ought to be represented in the Philadelphia Convention, and for this reason we heartily approve the call for the State Convention which is to meet in this city on the 8th of August, and we have all confidence that the representatives whom it may send to Philadelphia will be wise, prudent and conciliatory patriots, who will counsel with all other representatives from this State, and from every part of the Union, as in a conference of friends and brothers, for the nation's rescue from danger.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Dispatch*, which has recently changed owners, deprecates the efforts to oppose Gov. WORTH for reëlection, and says:

"We were original secessionists, and in sentiment are intimately connected with the friends of Gens. RANSOM and COX; but when a canvass of their claims can only injure the chances of defeating the Radical Party in this State through divisions in the ranks of the Conservative people, we feel that we are not at liberty to consult our preferences in this regard. Gov. WORTH has deported himself in a manner highly honorable to himself and creditable to the reputation of the State, and has personal claims on the confidence of his fellow citizens, having always, whatever his sentiments and convictions have been, been honest, reliable and consistent. To him we owe much of the gratitude we should feel for the escape which we made from HOLDEN's rule.

Republican County Conventions recently held in Illinois instructed their delegates to vote for the nomination of Hon. PRESTON C. COOK, Hon. A. C. HARDING and Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM, as Representatives to Congress from their respective districts. The Will County Convention instructed its delegates in the State Convention to vote for Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN for Congressman at large. The Williamson County delegates were instructed to vote for Gen. LOGAN (if before the Convention) as their first choice, and if not, then for Gen. GREEN B. RAUM. The Convention adopted the following resolutions relating to reconstruction:

Resolved, That the party which stood by the Government through four years of rebellion and treason, and maintained liberty and unity in spite of Southern rebels and Northern Copperheads, is fully capable of taking care of the country in time of peace.

Resolved, That we are in favor of reconstructing this Government, that it shall be controlled by loyalty, upon the basis of universal liberty; that as we put down the rebellion without the aid of rebels, we should reconstruct the Government the same way.

Resolved, That we are not in favor of paying a premium upon unsuccessful rebellion, and we are therefore opposed to allowing rebels to vote for themselves and negroes too.

At the Convention in Rochester, Aug. 4, to appoint delegates to the Saratoga Convention, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That in responding to the call for a National Convention to be held in the City of Philadelphia, on the 14th day of August inst., this Convention deems this a proper occasion for saying that in its judgment the time has arrived for the joint deliberation and action of all thoughtful and patriotic men, of whatever political antecedents or predilections, having in view the common good and our national success and prosperity. That impressed with these views and feelings, and regarding the proposed Convention as a great consulting body, representing for the first time since the cessation of hostilities all sections and divisions of our country, we hail its occurrence as an event which may, under wise and patriotic guidance, be productive of great good, and diffuse a wide and beneficial influence throughout our land in the settlement of the many troublesome and delicate questions which have grown out of the late war and its attending disorders and difficulties. That the delegates appointed by this Convention are hereby instructed to use their influence for the adoption of such measures, and the selection of such delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, as will tend to carry out in all their integrity and well meaning, the objects of said Convention as stated and expressed in the call for the same, and which sentiments this Convention hereby indorses and echoes in every particular.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* enumerates thirteen newspapers in the State (itself among the number) which oppose participation in the Philadelphia Convention, and states that seventeen others favor it. The people of the State are said to be indifferent on the subject. The *Constitutionalist* keeps standing at the head of its columns, pending a conference of Georgia delegates at Augusta, on their way to Philadelphia, the following proposition:

Resolved, That said delegates select some one who shall, in all matters coming to a vote before the aforesaid Philadelphia Convention, cast the vote of the delegation from this State of Georgia as a unit; and shall, furthermore, in matters requiring in that assembly an expression of opinion on behalf of this State, deliver said opinion.

Resolved, That no other delegate shall address the Convention upon any question before it, without the consent of the delegation previously obtained.

Resolved, That said delegates, in conjunction with other delegates above-mentioned, shall have drawn up, and subscribe, and, at the proper time, present a solemn declaration that the people of the State of Georgia claim representatives in the Federal Government on the basis of the requisitions and qualifications of the Federal CONSTITUTION ALONE, and in repudiation of proscriptive test oaths.

Hon. HENRY WILSON addressed a large meeting in the Tremont Temple, Boston, on Monday evening, Aug. 6, upon the present state of the country—the meeting being held under the auspices of the National Association for the Education of Preachers and Teachers for the Freedmen, of which Rev. Dr. BANVARD is President. Mr. WILSON expressed himself as sanguine of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment by the State, and the ultimate triumph of the Radicals. He animadverted upon the action of the President, declaring "that ANDREW JOHNSON has put the rebel States back into the hands of rebels, and has put the black man South and the loyal white man South under the heels of those rebels." Of the future he said: "The work you could not do in that thirty years of appeal, the work that even war has not done, you have got to do. You have got to teach the slave-holding communities of the rebel States to change their heart, conscience and reason, so that they will recognize the black men as brethren, as countrymen, who have equal rights before the laws of the country with themselves."

A large and respectable meeting of Johnson Republicans, from various portions of New-Hampshire, was held in Manchester, Aug. 7, and the following delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were elected: Micajah C. Burleigh, of Great Falls; Caleb B. Bowers, of Claremont; Edward S. Cutter, of Manchester, and Ephraim Hutchins, of Concord, delegates at large; James M. Lovering, of Exeter, and William N. Blair, of Laconia, from District No. 1; Henry P. Rolfe, of Concord, and John Holsey, of Manchester, from District No. 2; Charles J. Amidon, of Hinsdale, and Gen. H. Berdan, of Lebanon, from District No. 3. The meeting, it is said, was made up of some of the best material of the Republican Party in the State, who are earnest in their determination to overthrow the Radical power which now holds the majority in Congress.

At a Convention held in Seneca Falls, Aug. 4, of delegates from the counties of Cayuga, Seneca and Wayne, comprising the Twenty-fourth Congressional District, to elect four delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, the following were chosen, the Democrats selecting two to represent their interests at Philadelphia and the Johnson Republicans present also selecting two well known citizens to represent the Conservative Republicans of the District in the Convention:

Democratic Delegates—Hon. Lewis Post, of Seneca; Hon. Michael S. Myers, of Cayuga. Alternates—Jared Sanford, of Seneca, and William C. Beardsley, of Cayuga.

Johnson Republican Delegates—Hon. Geo. Humphrey, of Cayuga, and James R. Webster, Esq., of Seneca. Alternates—Hon. Alexander B. Williams, of Wayne, and Dr. Oliver S. Peterson, of Seneca.

The Chicago *Journal* of the 6th says: "We have good authority for saying that although Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN does not desire to be nominated for Congressman at Large on the Republican State ticket, yet if the State Convention should nominate him, he would not feel at liberty to decline the nomination. It having been reported that Gen. LOGAN has stated that he would, under no circumstances, accept that nomination, we make this statement as a correction of that report. Gen. LOGAN would prove a 'tower of strength' as the head of the Republican State ticket this Fall. Whoever may be nominated for this office, we trust that he will be a soldier. The soldiers are entitled to a representative on that ticket."

The New-Jersey Democratic State Central Committee have issued an address to "the Democrats and other conservative citizens of the State," in which they indorse the Philadelphia Convention, and publish the names of the delegates selected by them. The Committee "urge more than ordinary vigilance and exertion," and particular attention to the requirements of the Registry Law, and conclude the address as follows:

"The Committee have resolved to discountenance and prevent, if possible, the unlawful use of money at elections, and for that purpose appoint vigilance committees in every Election District to detect and prosecute all persons who may be guilty of any infraction of the Election Law."

The Indianapolis *Journal* requests "any State in the Union to beat this ticket of the Republican Union Party of Indiana:" For State Treasurer, Major-Gen. Nathan Kimball. For Congress—First District, Major-Gen. William Harrow; Second, Major-Gen. Walter Quintus Gresham; Third, Major-Gen. Morton C. Hunter; Fourth, Brig.-Gen. Ira G. Grover; Fifth, Hon. George Washington Julian; Sixth, Major-Gen. John Coburn; Seventh, Major-Gen. Henry C. Washburne; Ninth, Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

Hon. J. H. PURDEE, of Lafayette, Ind., has announced himself as an independent candidate for Congress in the Eighth District. Mr. PURDEE is a man of wealth, and it is stated has purchased the Lafayette *Journal*, paying $40,000 for it. That paper indorses his nomination. Hon. GODLOVE S. ORTH is the present representative from that district, and will no doubt secure a nomination from the Union Convention.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that the Western States will give at the lowest estimate majorities for the Congressional policy as follows: Ohio, 40,000; Indiana, 30,000; Illinois, 45,000; Michigan, 17,000; Wisconsin, 15,000; Iowa, 25,000; Missouri, 10,000; Minnesota, 6,000; Kansas, 10,000. Aggregate majority, 203,000.

The Springfield *Republican* seems to consider Gen. BUTLER's chances to succeed Mr. ALLEY in Congress as good. The same paper states that the Johnson men are talking of A. A. ABBOTT, of Andover, TIMOTHY DAVIS, of Gloucester, and TIMOTHY MESERVEY, of Salem, for the nomination—all conservative Republicans, and the first two former representatives.

Gen. WILLIAM H. BALL, a leading lawyer of the Zanesville (Ohio) bar, who served in the army for three years, recently announced in a public speech that he should vote with the Democracy against the Radicals at the coming election. The General voted for LINCOLN in 1864.

A Convention of the "Unconditional Union Men" of the Fifth Congressional District of Alabama is called to meet at Houston, Winston County, Aug. 16, "to consider the present state of affairs." The call is signed by THOMAS M. PETERS, JONATHAN FORD and F. I. CRAMER.

The Mobile *Advertiser* says of the New-Orleans riots: "We deeply regret the whole affair—not merely for the blood spilled, but for the pretext it will probably afford for misrepresentation and further oppression of the South."

Gen. L. B. NICHOLS, of Galveston, has been named as candidate for United States Senator from Texas. He was an earnest rebel, but is conscious that he has been whipped, and now is working energetically for a restored Union.

The Democratic Convention in the Ninth Ohio District, Aug. 2, nominated THOMAS F. FINNEFROCK, War Democrat, of Sandusky, for Congress, on the seventh ballot. The vote stood 127 for FINNEFROCK, and 111 for A. M. JACKSON.

Hon. SIDNEY CLARKE, present Representative in Congress from Kansas, is nominated for Gen. LANE's place in the United States Senate, by the Marysville *Enterprise*, while the Ottawa *Home Journal* suggests Rev. I. S. KALLOCH for the same place.

The Republican Convention in the Seventh Indiana District, which was held at Wabash, Aug. 4, nominated Gen. SHANK, of Jay County, for Congress, and passed resolutions strongly Radical.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer* has changed hands and politics, and announces that it will be a thoroughly Democratic paper, and will also support the administration of President JOHNSON.

Every one of the nine Congressmen elected in Kentucky are Democrats, save possibly one, (Randall's District.) Thus the Democrats will gain three, if not four, members.

Dr. JUDSON CANDEE, of Pompey, has written a letter declining to serve as a delegate in the Saratoga Convention.

In the Twelfth Ohio Congressional District, Dr. E. B. OLDS and Hon. ALFRED YAPLE are principal candidates for the Democratic nomination.

The Illinois delegates to Philadelphia are half conservative Republicans and half war Democrats.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

The Buffalo *Express* states that on Friday evening, Aug. 3, as an excursion train from Brantford, containing eight or nine hundred persons, was returning over the Niagara and Ontario Railroad, the Engineer, Mr. ENOCH BOWEN, discovered just as they were leaving the depot at Port Colborn that the swing-bridge lacked some three or four feet of being closed, though the signal was right for the train to pass. He immediately reversed steam and sounded "down brakes" just in time to prevent a terrible disaster, but not soon enough to save himself and his machine from going into the Welland Canal. The engine made a plunge into the water just as the train was stopped, and remained in an upright position, with the fore part of the tender resting upon it, while the rear part was left upon the track. Mr. DURKIN, the fireman, jumped off, but Mr. BOWEN remained at his post, and went down into the water amid falling wood and scalding steam, whence he was rescued. Mr. BOWEN was somewhat bruised about the head by the wood from the tender falling upon him, and scalded by the hot water or steam from the boiler.

A young man named CHAMBERS, recently struck his father in the head with a hoe in Hawesville, Hancock County, Ky., while they were working together in a tobacco field, and so seriously injured him that he died in a few days. The father attempted to chastise the son, who is 18 years of age, and the boy was discharged from arrest on the ground that he acted in self-defence. The Cincinnati *Times* states that less than a year since a man killed his wife in the same vicinity, and has never been arrested for it. Another killed his brother-in-law with an ax, and is still at large. Twenty-two murders have been committed in Hancock County, and not one of the ruffians has been brought to justice.

Madame BONAPARTE, widow of JEROME BONAPARTE, sister-in-law to NAPOLEON the First, and aunt of the present Emperor of France, met with a painful accident in Baltimore on Monday evening, Aug. 6. She was descending the stairs of her residence when, by a misstep, she fell forward, breaking one of the small bones in her right wrist, and bruising her forehead somewhat. The injury is more painful than serious, and three or four weeks may be required to fully restore her to health. The Madame is advanced in years, but enjoys remarkably good health; her mind is as clear and strong as it ever was. No serious danger is apprehended.

The Chicago *Daily Republican* of Aug. 6 announced that its new editorial and business managers assume control of it on that day. The *Evening Journal* states that "JAMES W. SHEAHAN, Esq., formerly editor of the Chicago *Times*, and who has had editorial charge of the *Republican* since Mr. DANA's retirement, has become one of the editors of the *Tribune*. Mr. GOODSELL, one of the principal editorial writers on the *Times*, is about to sever his connection with that paper, and leave for other parts.

In a quarrel between two brothers-in-law, H. ALDERMAN and C. BARTLETT, at Hindsburgh, Orleans County, N. Y., on Monday evening, Aug. 6, the latter was shot by the former, and it is thought mortally wounded. There had been trouble between the two families for some time, and on this evening BARTLETT went to ALDERMAN's house and threatened to do the inmates harm. On being ordered to leave the house by ALDERMAN he rushed upon him with a knife, threatening to kill him, whereupon ALDERMAN caught up a rifle and fired.

On Monday afternoon, Aug. 6, at the time set for the examination in Washington of B. F. BEVERIDGE, for assault on N. H. PAINTER, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the accused appeared with Mr. NORRIS as his counsel, as also two of the witnesses summoned for the prosecution. Mr. PAINTER was not present. Mr. NORRIS stated that he understood that Mr. PAINTER did not wish to prosecute the case further, and asked that the case be postponed for one week.

A man named ROBERT E. WOODLAND, employed in the jewelry establishment of Messrs. DURAND & Co., Newark, N. J., as lapidary, was arrested on the 6th inst., charged with robbing his employers of gold. He denied the charge, but after his arrest succeeded in throwing something from his pocket, which proved to be two lots of gold, one worth over $25, and the other weighing two pennyweights. In default of $500 bail, he was sent to the Station-house. WOODLAND has heretofore borne a good name, and has an interesting family.

A man named JOHN BERG and his son have been arrested in Newark, N. J., for disturbing a religious meeting on Sunday evening, Aug. 5. Young BERG went to the speaker's stand and insultingly offered a glass of beer to one of the speakers, for which he was arrested by a policeman. The father, with others, rescued the boy from the officer, and it is said that he induced the boy to offer the indignity. They were both bailed to answer the charge.

A Mrs. BOYCE, of M'Lean, Cayuga County, has been committed to jail at Auburn for digging up the body of her daughter, whom she claims was poisoned. It seems that in the beginning of last Winter complaint was made by her to the lawful authorities, and a practical chemist examined the body, but no poison was found. Ever since then she has, so say her neighbors, been a constant source of trouble.

Gov. WARD, of New-Jersey, with several friends, visited the Fenian pic-nic at Newark, Aug. 6, and was very warmly received, being conducted by the Committee to the stand, where he remained for some time an attentive listener to President ROBERTS' address. On the next day, Gov. WARD went to Pittstown, in Hunterdon County, to attend the grand Odd Fellows's demonstration.

Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, the new Bishop of Maine, who killed a rattlesnake on Mount Holyoke last week, says he has "been engaged in a warfare with the Old Serpent all his lifetime, and he thinks he has got him now." The snake was four feet long and eight inches in circumference, and was coiled under the feet of the Bishop's horse, ready to spring, when discovered.

CHESTER LORD, a young man who, seven years since, had his arms so crushed by the cars on the Erie Railway, that both had to be amputated just below the shoulder, on the 1st inst. attempted to jump upon the footboard of a passing switch engine, but fell upon the track in such a manner that his left leg was terribly crushed below the knee, while his right suffered a compound fracture near the ankle.

The Binghamton *Republican* states that JOHN WHITING, head clerk in the Erie Railway Freight Office in that village, and FREDERICK R. TOWNER, an assistant, have been arrested, charged with having, since March last, carried on a system of overcharging on freight, dividing and pocketing the proceeds until they had thus obtained about $500.

A wrathful husband publicly horsewhipped a traveling photographer at Plymouth, Conn., a few days since, for distributing photographs of his wife, which had been disfigured by the addition of whiskers and mustaches. The artist went to law, and was comforted to the extent of six cents damages.

Gen. SHERMAN, in his speech at Cleveland, said: "I see that the Atlantic Cable has been successfully laid—that's a good thing. I also see that Congress has adjourned—that's a good thing; and if the hot weather only keeps off that too will be a good thing."

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Schenectady, on Saturday evening, Aug. 4, presented to "the armless sailor," BERNARD FOLEY, a silver medal "in appreciation," as the inscription said, "of his meritorious conduct at Fort Fisher, as also his manly qualities as an American sailor and citizen.

At a recent marriage in the mining district of England, the bride startled the minister by making the extraordinary vow to take her husband "too 'ave and too 'old from this day fortn't, for betterer horse richerer power in singerness else to love cherries and to bay."

The wife of WILLIAM COUCH, (colored,) of Redding, Conn., became the mother of a pair of twins on the 18th of July, making twenty-four children she has borne in the last twenty years. Eight of them were twins.

WILLIAM DICKINSON, a notorious English pickpocket, who was arrested at Groton Junction, Mass., on the 18th of April last, has forfeited his bail of $4,000, which has been paid by a couple of his fellow thieves.

The Wabash (Ind.) *Express* states that the prospect of a tremendous corn crop has given an extraordinary impetus to the hog trade, and feeders all over the State are industriously engaged in buying up stock hogs for Fall and Winter feeding.

The valuation of Salem, Mass., has increased $2,000,000 during the past year. The rate of taxation is $10 per thousand.

LUTHER FREEMAN, of Bridgewater, Mass., hung himself Aug. 1, on account of sorrow at the recent death of his daughter.

Col. D. K. MCRAE, formerly of the rebel army of Northern Virginia, has been pardoned by the President. He is at present residing in Memphis, Tenn., engaged in the practice of the law.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A man giving his name as EDWIN A. KAHN has been arrested in Buffalo, charged with swindling. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* states that he some days since called at the establishment of J. T. NOYE, Esq., and representing himself to be an agent for the publishing house of D. APPLETON & Co., of New-York, succeeded in making an arrangement for the publication of an advertisment in *Appleton's Railway Guide*. He was provided with copies of the *Guide*, together with documents necessary to further his scheme. The sum agreed upon was $250, and a check for $125 was given in part payment, and a note for the balance. Having learned accidentally that this note had been offered for sale at a banking house for a sum considerably less than its face, the suspicions of Mr. NOYE were arroused, and he telegraphed to Messrs. APPLETON & Co., for information. In due course of time an answer was received, stating that they had no such agent, and denying all knowledge of him. His real name is said to be COOK.

Mayor JORDAN, of Pensacola, Fla., in a card, dated July 31, relating to the prevalence of the small pox in that city, says: "I reported in the early part of last week 28 cases. Since then there have been 7 new cases, all of which can be traced to coming in direct contact with the disease as nurses, or otherwise. Since the last report 11 have been discharged from quarantine, and 3 died, leaving but 21 cases in the city and pest house. Of the 21 cases 10 are in a condition to be discharged, and will be this week, leaving really but 11 cases in the city."

The Pittsburgh (Penn.) *Commercial* states that although in May the fields sown with oats presented a most unpromising appearance, two months' time has changed the condition of this crop in a degree seldom seen by any farmer. A very heavy crop is now on the ground, and the harvesters are busy in getting it secured, with the weather entirely in their favor. The yield per acre is extraordinary, and an unusually large surface of land has been covered with this crop.

It was announced in the Canadian Legislative Assembly on Wednesday night, Aug. 1, that a dispatch from the Colonial Office—from Lord CAERNARVEN to Lord MONCK—on important business, had been received by way of the Atlantic telegraph, and dated on the day of its reception. The announcement was received with applause, as the first direct and positive assurance of the successful completion of the great enterprise of laying the cable.

At a masquerade party in Tiffin, Ohio, Aug. 1, one of the masquers, Mr. PERRY A. SMITH, fell from the fourth story of the building to the stone steps of the cellar. He was picked up badly injured, his legs and arms being broken, and died in a few hours. Mr. SMITH was Deputy Treasurer of Seneca County, and a nephew of Judge STICKNEY, of Norwalk. He had lived in Tiffin only a few years, his family residing in New-York State.

In response to a circular of inquiry from the Surgeon-General of Massachusetts, 155 cities and towns report 216 subjects for the proposed National Asylum. In 78 of these towns there is no soldiers needing assistance. Of the 216 cases 58 lost the right hand, 12 both feet and 9 both eyes.

The Cleveland *Leader* states that the Fenian Brotherhood intend having a celebration at Buffalo the present month; and that a part of the ceremonies will consist of a sham battle in which the "Cleveland Rangers," a Fenian military organization, will participate.

In Orange, N. J., on the afternoon of Aug. 6, a little son of ROBERT HAMILTON, 8 years of age, while playing in the street, was knocked down by the horses of a heavily-laden coal-wagon, and the front wheel passing over his body, he was so seriously injured that he died in half an hour.

An Italian boy, 16 years of age, had a tooth extracted in Boston, in June, and as blood continued to flow from the cavity, he was taken to the hospital for treatment. All efforts to stop the flow, however, failed, and it continued for forty-five days, when he died from the effects.

Two small children in Troy, on the 7th inst., thoughtlessly immersed their heads in a tub of water which had been saturated with patent blueing, and in a short time their faces became greatly swollen from the effects of the poison.

The Fenian Convention, held in Springfield, Ill., last week, instead of indorsing Congress as reported, resolved, "that we mean by aid and comfort something more than resolutions that resolve into bills that hang fire.

The Common Council of Elmira have rescinded the resolution appropriating $50,000 on the part of the city toward the establishment of a State Normal School, in connection with the Female College.

Some of the prisoners in the Madison County Jail, Ohio, nearly escaped on the 30th ult., by cutting off the bars of a window by means of a saw which they had manufactured from a case-knife.

The Bennington (Vt.) *Banner* states that the anniversary of Bennington's glory—Aug. 16—is to be celebrated by a military parade, a horse-trot, foot-race, &c.

The wheat crop of Nebraska, now harvested, is said to be the heaviest known since the settlement of the Territory. It is entirely free from smut or rust.

In Barre, Mass., on the 29th ult., a child five years old fell into a well twelve feet deep, in which there was water to the depth of four feet, and got out alone without injury.

Portland has received $500 from Knoxville, Tenn., for the relief of the sufferers by the fire. The gift was made in partial return for the $7,000 sent them by Portland charity during the rebellion.

A Southern millionaire married an Irish servant girl at Charlestown, Mass., on Saturday, because she nursed him faithfully and successfully through a recent illness at a Boston hotel.

Half-a-dozen newsboys were arrested in Chicago on Sunday morning for selling newspapers on that day, but were discharged by the Justice immediately upon their being brought before him.

The Mobile *Tribune* states that not one-eighth part of the usual rice will be raised in Georgia the present year, and that the freedmen are abandoning the plantations.

On the 1st day of August, 2,500 cases of shoes were sent from Haverhill, Mass., the largest number ever shipped in one day.

The laws of Texas, it is said, provide no punishment for resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty, or the compounding of a felony.

A Boston paper has discovered that as a rule there is less travel over the Massachusetts Railroads on Tuesday than on any other day of the week.

The sons and Daughters of Temperance of Connecticut are to have a grand pic-nic in Bridgeport on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

Deputy Commissioner HOWLAND states that "a receipt rendered for money for charitable objects does not require a stamp, if there is no payment."

The project of establishing a "Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures" is being agitated in St. Louis.

A Michigan paper says: "*Don Juan*, the celebrated thoroughbred of Gen. CUSTER, died at Tecumseh last week. He was valued at $6,000.

The export of merchandise from San Francisco for the month of July this year, was less by $600,000 than that of the corresponding month last year.

It is stated that a medicated spring, resembling those at Saratoga, has been discovered at Harrisburg, Penn.

The Troy *Press* states that the wind and rain have done much damage to the grain crops in that vicinity during the past few days.

Over fifteen hundred buildings are in process of erection in Memphis, Tenn.

The Clinton (La.) *Democrat* announces the appearance of the army worm in that section.

Northborough, Mass., will celebrate its centennial anniversary on the 29th of August.

Obituary.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT LATHROP, OF THE MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY.

The Missouri *Statesman* announces the death of JOHN H. LATHROP, LL. D., President of the Missouri State University. He died at Columbia, Mo., on Thursday last, of typhoid fever. Dr. LATHROP was born on the 22d of January, 1799, at Sherburne, Chenango County, N. Y., and was in the 68th year of his age at the time of his death. The *Statesman* says:

In 1840 he was elected President of the University of the State of Missouri, at Columbia. He entered on the duties of that office in March, 1841, and discharged them until September, 1849. In October, 1848, he was elected Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin; an appointment which he accepted, and entered on its duties in October, 1849. In 1859 he was elected President of the Indiana State University, located at Bloomington, Ind.,; he accepted the appointment, and held it till 1860, when he was elected Professor of English Literature in the University at Columbia, Mo.; in 1862 was made Chairman of the Faculty, and in 1865 President, which position he held at the time of his death.

In 1845, while President of the Missouri University, he received the degree of LL. D. from Hamilton College. In 1851, he was a member of the Board of Examiners at West Point, and was chosen Secretary of the Board.

Mr. LATHORP was married August 15, 1833, to FRANCES E. LATHORP, of Utica, N. Y., niece of the late President KIRTLAND, of Harvard University. She is still living. They have had seven children, of whom three only are now living. One son, JOHN, perished at Sonora in 1857, aged 22; one, LEONARD, died at Madison, Wis., in 1858, aged 22; and a son and daughter died in infancy. His three youngest children, a son, GARDINER, and two daughters, FANNIE and THERESA, are living here with the heart-broken and afflicted winow, whom he leaves to mourn a loss to her inconsolable.

Andersonville.

A Southerner, who signs himself "Alabama," answers with personal knowledge the attempt made by the author of the rebel publication, *The Lost Cause*, to throw the odium of the Andersonville famine on the Federal Government. He says: "The great and damning guilt of the Andersonville system is not that the prisoners were held as prisoners; not that rations were short; not that there were individual instances of brutal cruelty by obscure guards and sentinels; not even that the men were robbed of their money and valuable clothing; but that with an almost unlimited control of an extensive territory under their jurisdiction, the rebel Government crowded thousands into narrow pens already overflowing with filthy, sickly, dying thousands. It may be whiningly suggested that comparatively a small portion of that territory was at any time secured from sudden inroads that might release the prisoners, or that lumber, wagons or axes and the other materials and implements of the Quartermaster's Department were insufficient or unattainable for the construction or enlargement of prisons. Such pitiful pleas meet only bitter contempt from those of us who happen to have had experience of the authority and resources of the Confederate Quartermaster's Department regarded as to the management of matters concerning its interests."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

New-York Vessels Quarantined at Southern Ports—The Brooklyn Common Council Brought to Terms—Fifth-avenue Fare in the Kings County Jail—Remonstrance from Rear-Admiral Bell—Astoria Jail.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, a telegram from Hon. A. H. VAN BOKKELAN, Mayor of Wilmington, to Messrs. C. H. PIERSON & Co., informing them that New-York vessels are now subjected to fifteen days quarantine at that port, was submitted by President SCHULTZ, who remarked that he was in receipt of many such communications daily, and that he desired instructions concerning the replies which he should make. Dr. STONE thought that, inasmuch as the dispatch which had been read was addressed to a private commercial firm and not to the Board of Health, no reply was necessary, and in this view Judge BOSWORTH concurred. Dr. PARKER said that cholera does not prevail here to that extent which renders it necessary that our ships be quarantined at other ports; the disease is hardly epidemic here, and it is, moreover, relaxing its hold upon those regions where it recently seemed to have localized itself. Commissioner ACTON thought it well to refer all inquirers to the newspaper reports; and here the subject was dropped.

THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

Dr. CRANE, who had intended to renew and press the resolution which he offered on Tuesday last, relative to the removal of ashes and garbage from the streets of Brooklyn, and to the cleansing of the Fourteenth Ward of that city, informed the Board that the Brooklyn Common Council's action had rendered the renewal of his resolution at this time unnecessary. This Common Council, which a fortnight ago pretended to doubt its undoubted right to expend money in cleaning the streets of the city, having found it perilous longer to dissemble before a constituency which is watching its course, held a special meeting on Wednesday evening, and thereat voted to expend $15,000 in cleaning the public thoroughfares. The Doctor did not inquire whether the existence of cholera in their city had spurred these Democratic Aldermen up to the performance of their duty; it was enough for him to know that they had, at length, after trifling with the lives of the people, resolved to move in the right direction, and he therefore proposed that the Board of Health should let them try the cleaning of the city as long as their $15,000 might last. Ditto the Board.

DIET IN KINGS COUNTY JAIL.

While Dr. CRANE was speaking, the Sheriff of Kings County entered, accompanied by District-Attorney MORRIS, and in view of the charges which were made at the Board's last meeting, touching the food which this official had dispensed to the prisoners under his control, a scene was anticipated. But nothing occurred beyond the presentation of the following affidavit of two persons who are employed by the Sheriff:

City of Brooklyn, Kings County, ss: THOMAS GIDDINGS and JAMES CASSIDY, being duly sworn, each for himself, doth depose and say, that he is Keeper of the Kings County Jail, under Sheriff MCNAMEE; that when cholera first broke in said jail the Sheriff directed that the prisoners should be furnished with whatever diet the Physician to the jail should recommend, no matter what it should cost; that said Physician has never complained to deponents of the food furnished to the prisoners, nor has he ever given any directions or made any recommendations in relation thereto; that said Physician has visited said jail part of the time since the cholera once a day and sometimes twice and seldom three times; that the food furnished to the prisoners has heretofore been as follows: Mondays, beef soup, coffee sweetened with a little molasses and bread; Tuesdays, corned beef and pork, bread and potatoes; Wednesdays, fresh beef soup, potatoes and bread; Thursdays, fresh beef, potatoes and bread; Fridays, fish, coffee, bread and potatoes; Saturdays, beef soup, potatoes and bread; Sundays, fresh beef, potatoes and bread, with coffee every day. The diet has been changed by substituting tea in place of coffee, and in several other respects.

THOMAS GIDDINGS,
JAMES CASSIDY.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1866.
PETER CLEMITSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

REMONSTRANCE FROM REAR-ADMIRAL BELL.

The Brooklyn Common Council, at its special meeting on Wednesday evening, having authorized Mayor BOOTH to erect suitable hospital buildings in the City Park—the scene of the Otero murder—and it being understood that the Mayor of Brooklyn intended to act in conjunction with the Board of Health in the erection of a cholera hospital there, Rear-Admiral BELL appealed to the President of the Board thus:

UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, Aug. 9, 1866.

SIR: I respectfully call your attention to a letter received this morning from Surgeon E. EVERSFIELD, of this Navy-yard, a copy of which is inclosed.

In addition to the reasons stated by Dr. EVERSFIELD, I would call attention to the fact that a large number of persons living in this vicinity are employed in the Navy-yard. The near locality of the cholera hospital alone will have a baneful effect upon this class of people, but when that building is placed upon "made ground," surrounded already by measmatic influences, it will intensify this feeling and soon show itself in an increased number of cases. It would add much to the horrors of the disease by being obliged to throw out of employment more than 2,000 men, which would assuredly be the case, should the pestilence be brought within the yard. Many would leave of their own accord, which might compel the authorities to stop work altogether. If better localities were not obtainable in the vicinity I should not have troubled the Board with this communication. I could adduce further reasons, if necessary, but I believe I have already said sufficient to call your serious attention to the matter. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. BELL.

The Navy-Yard Surgeon's note to the Admiral was as follows:

ADMIRAL: It is my duty to call attention to the resolution of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen to erect a cholera hospital in the City Park, immediately adjacent to the inhabited part of this Navy-yard. Its prejudicial effect upon the health of the Navy-yard and its employes needs no comment. The location, it seems to me, is injudicious in every respect. Its narrow and confined limits, low, confined, damp situation on made ground, surrounded on all sides but one by houses of a description at once to receive the infection, intensify and spread it. The Fort Greene Park is within a very short distance, and a hospital could have been located in the centre of it on elevated dry ground, with free circulation of air, good drainage, and remote from residences—in short, free from the obvious objections to the locality selected.

Very respectfully,
C. EVERSFIELD, Surgeon.

After brief discussion of the subject here presented, the Board laid it over for future consideration.

ASTORIA JAIL.

Dr. TRASK, Inspector for Astoria, sent in his report upon the jail on Broadway, in Astoria, which, he says, consists of certain cells in the basement of the Court-house. Each cell contains about 237 cubic feet, and the only means of ventilation is through a hole in the door, 6 inches by 8 inches, through which food is passed, and an opening in the outer walls 8 inches by 23, protected by iron bars. These cells open into a narrow hall which contains only about 504 cubic feet, and which has no communication with the external atmosphere when the door is closed, except by one of the narrow slits in the wall, 8 inches by 23 inches. There are five of these cells opening into said hall, and, as I am informed, not infrequently two persons are confined in a cell. Said cells, from imperfect ventilation, are in a condition detrimental to health, and dangerous to life. Each cell should be furnished with an iron latticed door, of the size of the present cell door, reaching to the floor, and with a similar laticed door for the entrance to the above-described hall, of the size of the present solid pine door, through which fresh air may pass to the cells. Dr. TRASK learns that the town authorities, after their attention had been repeatedly called to the subject, voted, at their last meeting, $50 for repairs, but nothing for sanitary improvements.

Dr. CRANE added that the description, by Dr. TRASK, of the Astoria Jail, might be mistaken for a photograph of the interior of the Kings County Jail. The Board ordered that the alterations which Dr. TRASK had proposed be made at once.

THE BROOKLYN HOSPITAL REPORT.

Col. CLARK read the following from Dr. WM. HENRY THAYER, addressed to Deputy Superintendent J. T. CONKLING, of Brooklyn:

SIR: I have the honor to present the following Hospital report for the week ending Aug. 8:

Remaining in Hospital last report	6
Admitted since	50—56
Discharged well	13
Died	22
Remaining in Hospital Aug. 9—8 A. M.	21—56

Several of those discharged were not cases of cholera. I have the satisfaction of reporting that the greater number of patients remaining have a fair prospect of recovery.

I beg leave to call your most earnest attention to the necessity of providing an efficient corps of male nurses for the hospital. Those whom I have been able to obtain from time to time, have one by one been worn out by excessive labor, and this morning I have only one man to depend upon for day and night, where I need four or six. The attention to cholera patients is necessarily so constant that we ought to have nurses enough for three reliefs in the 24 hours; or at least men enough to enable us to avoid calling upon the day nurses for any night-work. I anticipate also a need of more female nurses. Yesterday morning I called upon the Sister Superior of St. Peter's Asylum, for relief, so that some of my over-worked nurses might go to bed; and I avail myself of the present opportunity to express my admiration and gratitude for the very efficient and kind labor of six of the "Sisters of the Poor," who came from the Asylum and nursed in the hospital, two at a time, during all yesterday and last night.

Curiously enough the Board took no action on the subjects presented in the foregoing letter.

THE INJUNCTIONS.

Counselor TRACY was happy to announce to the Board the action of Judge DALY, in the Court of Common Pleas, The injunction, which was granted by Judge CARDOZO, restraining the Board from interfering in any manner with the business of any butcher in this City, came up on Thursday morning, and the counsel for the butchers were not ready to proceed. Counsel for the Board of Health insisted either that the argument should be heard then and there or that the injunction order should be modified so as to apply to the one butcher only in whose favor it has been granted. Judge DALY promptly so amended the injunction, and argument was postponed to Monday morning next.

Attorney BLISS here asked the Board to order the abatement of nuisance at the slaughter-houses of six butcher whose names he mentioned, and the order was thereupon entered.

DR. DALTON'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Col. CLARK read the Sanitary Superintendent's weekly report of the Department, as follows:

OFFICE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT,
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1866.

Jackson S. Schultz, Esq., President Metropolitan Board of Health.

SIR: I have the honor to state that since my last report 570 separate reports upon nuisances have been received at the office from the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of the Board of Health. Of this number 559 having been found properly prepared, have been forwarded to the Attorney, and the remaining 11 returned to the several officers making them for connection or completion.

The reports received are upon the following nuisances: 145 full and offensive privies, 22 yards, courts or areas, 13 houses and basement, 11 garbage boxes, 5 fat-boiling establishments, 7 cisterns and cesspools, 6 streets and alleys, 13 waste-pipes and drains, 15 gutters, 13 cellars, 3 slaughter-houses, 3 piggeries, 5 fat and tripe boiling establishments, 1 manufactory of blood and bone manure, and a variety of lesser importance.

The inspecting officers have also reinspected 257 buildings or premises, regarding which special orders under the 1st clause of the 14th section of the Health Law had previously been served, and have reported whether said orders have been complied with or not. Their returns show that 94 have been complied with, 86 not complied with, 71 partially complied with, and 6 are being complied with.

Total number of special orders sent to Inspector for reinspection, 417; total number of preliminary notices issued from this office for the abatement of nuisances, from Aug. 3 to Aug. 8, inclusive, 349; total number of preliminary notices reported on, 815; complied with, 396; not complied with, 419.

Major BOSWORTH, in charge of the Complaint Office, reports 202 complaints received from citizens since last report, all of which have been referred to the medical inspecting officers for investigation and report.

Capt. LORD, commanding the Sanitary Company of the Police Department, returns 491 orders for the abatement of nuisances served during the past week. His returns since last report also show 214 orders previously served as complied with by owners, and 61 not complied with. The execution of the latter has been directed by the Board of Police.

During the past week 184 cases of supposed cholera have been investigated and cared for by the Sanitary Inspectors. Of this number 123 proved genuine, 48 have died, 20 are improving, and 65 result unknown.

In all cases reported, whether genuine or not, the premises have been thoroughly disinfected and every precaution taken against the disease. General disinfection of all unhealthy places continues.

Herewith will be found the report of Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Registrar of Records.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
(Signed) E. B. DALTON, Sanitary Sup't.

WORK OF THE SANITARY POLICE.

Capt. BOWEN G. LORD sent in the following schedule of work performed by the Police Sanitary Company in the abatement and removal of nuisances for the week ending Aug. 9:

Number of complaints of nuisances received	496
Number of notices served for abatement	491
Number of nuisances abated under service of notice	302
Number of sinks and water-closets cleaned	448
Number of loads of night-soil removed from City limits	1,968
Number of dead horses, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, dogs and cats, calves seized, ("bobs,") removed from City limits	480
Unsound veal, mutton, beef, pork, fish, seized, (lbs.,) removed from City limits	3,850
Number of barrels of offal removed from City limits	5,800
Number of barrels unsound eggs removed from the City limits	2

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

Proclamation by the Governor—Action of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Excise yesterday, the following was received from Gov. FENTON:

PROCLAMATION BY REUBEN E. FENTON, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

I, REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor of the State of New-York, by virtue of the power reposed in me, by section twenty-four (24) of the code of Procedure, and the solicitation of the Board of Excise for the Metropolitan Police District, as expressed by the following official record of their proceedings, to wit:

"At a meeting of the Board of Excise for the Metropolitan Police District, held at No. 301 Mott-street, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of July, 1866, it was

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor of this State be requested to appoint an Extraordinary General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in the First Judicial District of this State, at as early a day as practicable.

I do hereby appoint an Extraordinary General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the First Judicial District of this State, at the usual place of holding the General Terms of the Supreme Court, in and for said District, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of August, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, for the hearing and decision of all cases, criminal or civil, arising under chapter five hundred and seventy-eight (578) of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-six (1866,) which may be presented to said Court.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the Privy Seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this 7th day of August, 1866.

{L.S.} (Signed) R. E. FENTON.

By the Governor.
(Signed) DAN. W. MERCHANT, Acting Private Secretary.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH TO THE BOARD.

The following was received by Commissioner MANIERRE, yesterday:

At a meeting of the Second Quarterly Conference, for the years 1866-7, of the John-street M. E. Church, held July 24, 1866, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, and it was ordered that a copy be transmitted to the Excise Board:

Whereas, The Board of Excise for the Metropolitan District, in the discharge of the duties imposed by the act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in said district, have met with opposition, not only from those directly interested in such sales, but also from those to whose keeping has been committed the sanctity of public law and the conservation of sound morality: and

Whereas, Such examples on the part of public servants are destructive, not only of good order, but tend to demoralization and anarchy, by undermining the vital principle of governmental liberty as opposed to license and unlawful indulgence, and call for the severest reprehension on the part of all peaceably-disposed and law-abiding citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That the Quarterly Conference of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church hereby express to the Board of Excise for the Metropolitan District their appreciation of its services on behalf of the moral welfare of the district, in its endeavors to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors and to preserve the sanctity of the Sabbath, thereby lessening the train of evils attendant upon an unrestricted rum traffic, and we pledge to it our prayers, our influence and our support in every effort to advance the cause of moral reform and secure the faithful observance of law and order.

The Militia Enrollment—Alleged Frauds in the Exemption Business at the City Hall—Who are Exempt from Military Duty?

Ever since the citizens of New-York have been surprised and mystified by the appearance of the little slips of paper, notifying them that they are enrolled in some one of the numerous militia regiments in the First Division, the constant inquiry is who are exempt, and how are they to secure such exemption? These queries have been repeatedly answered in the columns of the TIMES, and considerable other information afforded. Those persons exempt comprise four classes—those above the age of 45 years; those having served seven years in the National Guard; those having received an honorable discharge from the United States service, and those physically incapable and unfit for active duty. All others must serve the State in a military capacity when required. As yet militia simply means an annual muster and sometimes a drill, though the latter is generally so absurd as to be omitted altogether; this muster being mainly intended to gather in all able-bodied citizens, and determine the actual effective strength of the arms-bearing population of the State.

Notices of enrollment are sent to every citizen and he is required to file his exemption, if any exists, in the office of the County Clerk, or pay a fine in default. Any citizen not exempt must either answer roll-call on muster day or pay a fine of $1 for non-attendance, as will be seen from the following extract from the law:

All persons duly enrolled as aforesaid, who shall neglect to attend such parade, shall be subject to a fine of one dollar, which shall be collected by the collector or receiver of taxes of the town or city in which the company district is situated; and the supervisors of the several counties, at their annual meetings, are authorized and directed to annex a list of the several delinquents, with the fines set opposite their respective names, to the assessment rolls of the several towns or wards, and the warrants for the collection of the same shall direct the collectors and receivers of taxes to collect the amount from every person appearing by the said assessment roll liable to pay the same, in the same manner as taxes are collected, the same to be paid to the County Treasurer.

In case a citizen is entitled to exemption papers, the process is a very simple one. He has only to procure a blank form reading as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

In pursuance of the provisions of section 309 of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York of 1866, entitled "An Act to provide for the enrollment of the militia, the organization and discipline of the National Guard of the State of New-York, and for defence," I, ——, residing at No. —, in the City of New-York, do hereby certify and state that I claim exemption from service under such act for the following reasons, viz.: (State causes of exemption.) ——.

City and County of New-York, ss.:

——, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the contents of the above statement by him subscribed are true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this — day of —, 1866. ——, Commissioner.

Having sworn to this before Commissioners of Deeds, the County Clerk will receive it and place it on file, the fee for which service is only thirteen cents. By going to the office of the County Clerk, the whole matter can be arranged for fifty cents.

It appears, however, that a series of frauds are being perpetrated by persons not in any manner connected with the County Clerk's office, they giving all applicants to understand that by paying a fee of $1 they can obtain exemption, no matter on what grounds. Now the fact is, the filing of an exemption blank does not secure exemption unless the applicant is fully entitled to such exemption; the filing of the document is only the first step, and when the proper officials come to act upon them the greater portion will be found to be totally valueless. The rush of citizens to the City Hall in search of immunity from militia duty has greatly increased during the week, and the hangers-on at the Hall have not been slow to profit by it. A complete system of runners has been perfected, and no sooner does an applicant make known his errand than he is taken possession of by these sharpers, and piloted to some one of the runners' clerks, and frequently to irresponsible parties, who signify their willingness and ability to grant exemptions for the present year, or for any number of years. The best advice that can be given to those readers of the TIMES who do not wish to be annoyed or lose a day to answer roll-call when notified so to do, is to remain perfectly quiet, and when they are notified that they have been fined for non-attendance, to go up to the County Treasurer and pay $1, taking care to obtain a receipt therefor. This will be the cheapest and most expeditious manner of getting over the difficulty. The whole matter simply resolves itself into a personal tax and no more. It is to be hoped that the entire system will be remodeled, for at present i only affords numerous opportunities for fraud, as well as annoyances to the general public.

The following communication has been received from an indignant citizen:

THE EXEMPTION SWINDLES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In justice to the community at large I send you a statement, hoping you will let the readers of your valuable paper know how citizens are swindled at the City Hall in regard to the exemption from militia duty. You find quite a number of runners in the Hall ready to usher you into offices where you can get your exemption on merely nominal grounds as long as you pay them 55 cents. When you come to the County Clerk's office, they tell you that you have been swindled; that this man has got no right to take your money on such grounds for exemption, and that you ought to have him arrested. It seems queer for a citizen to go to the Halls of Justice and there get swindled.

VERITAS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EMIGRATION.

Correction of Abuses—Statistics and Financial Statement.

The Commissioners of Emigration met Wednesday afternoon, President VERPLANCK presiding.

Dr. H. GULECKE, Surgeon at the Cholera Hospital, Ward's Island, tendered his resignation, complaining of the difficulties placed in his way by the Medical Board of the Island.

After some discussion it was understood that this matter should be inquired into.

Doctors ROGER and CUNNINGHAM were appointed Assistant-Physicians for three months. Salary, $100 per month and board.

The tract distributor at Castle Garden was complained of, on the ground that he was abusing his privileges in recommending a particular boarding-house to the emigrants. This matter came before the Board at the instance of the boarding-house keepers, who considered themselves aggrieved. It was suggested that it should also be thoroughly investigated.

Mr. KAUFFMANS gave several instances in proof of the corrupt conduct of several German musicians, who had misused their influence for selfish purposes, acting as railroad runners, loan agents, &c.

A Special Committee was appointed to confer with the Commissioners of Charities as to the propriety of selecting another cemetery as a burying ground for the poor.

The submission of the following statistics and cash statement concluded the business of the Board.

ARRIVALS.

No. of Emigrants arrived from 1st Jan., 1866, to Aug. 1, 1866	150,141
From Aug. 1 to Aug. 8	5,685
Total	155,826
From 1st Jan. to 1st Aug., 1865	100,766
	55,060

Rate of excess this year for so far 33 per cent.

NO. OF EMIGRANTS ON WARD'S ISLAND.

In Aug., 1863, 851; 1864, 1,007; 1865, 885; 1866, 1,224.

CASH STATEMENT.

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1866	$12,009 96
Gross receipts to Aug. 1, 1866	338,391 37
Receipts to Aug. 8, 1866	11,312 00
Total	$361,711 33
Disbursements to Aug. 1, no payments since	300,905 73
Balance	$60,805 60

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

VISIT OF THE UNION CLUB, OF LANSINGBURGH, N. Y.—ATLANTIC VS. UNION, AT THE CAPITOLINE GROUNDS, BROOKLYN.

The Union Club, of Lansingburgh, arrived in town Wednesday morning, and in the afternoon encountered the champion Atlantics at Bedford. The result of the meeting was an interesting and well-played game, the Atlantics winning the ball by a score of 46 to 11. The Unions are excellent fielders and good batters, and although they met with a signal defeat at the hands of their more experienced opponents, we do not look upon this game as any criterion of their merits. Their principal drawback appeared to be their inability to punish the swift pitching of ZETTLEIN. In their games heretofore they have had slow pitching to bat against, and they claim that with medium pitching, they can do much better. Their fielding, however, was particularly fine, while their base-playing was excellent. The slow twisters of McQUADE bothered the Atlantics considerably for the first five innings, but after they got used to it, they punished them severely, and in the sixth, eighth and ninth innings made seven home runs, of which START is credited with two, FERGUSON two, and McDONALD, CRANE and PEARCE one each. In the eighth innings, ABRAMS made a splendid hit to centre field, from which be obtained the only home run made by the Unions. At the conclusion of the game, the Unions were handsomely entertained by the Atlantics, and an hour or two were spent in social enjoyment, during which Messrs. ABRAMS, REMINGTON, WAGER, SIMONS and CORNWELL, of the Unions, and JOHNNY OLIVER, of the Atlantics, entertained the Company with some excellent singing. At a late hour the visiting club returned to their headquarters, French's Hotel, in this City, perfectly satisfied with their meeting with the Atlantics. We give the score below.

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Abrams, c. f.	4	1	Chapman, l. f.	3	6
McAtee, s. s.	3	1	Start, 1st	3	5
Leavensworth, 1st b.	4	0	Mills, c. b.	2	7
Ward, 2d b.	3	1	McDonald, c. f.	5	4
McQuade, p.	3	1	G. Smith, r. f.	2	6
Penfield, 3d b.	2	3	Ferguson, 1st b.	1	7
McCune, r. f.	3	1	Crane, 2d b.	5	2
King, l. f.	3	1	Pearce, s. s.	1	5
Craver, c.	2	1	Zettlein, p.	5	4
Total	27	11	Total	27	46

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Union	0	4	0	2	2	1	0	2	0—11
Atlantic	2	4	1	5	8	11	4	4	7—46

Umpire—Mr. T. Macdiarmid, of the Star Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Hollingsworth and Mowlem.
Time of game—3 hours and 30 minutes.
Fly-catches—Union, 17; Atlantic, 5.

Considerable surprise was manifested at the want of taste, to say the least of it, displayed by the Atlantics in playing PEARCE and CRANE in this game. The fact that the Union Club does not belong to the National Association does not alter the case, for the rule on this subject is very strict and should be lived up to by all clubs.

EMPIRE VS. EAGLE.

The following is the score of the game between these clubs played at Hoboken on Wednesday:

EMPIRE.	Outs.	Runs.	EAGLE.	Outs.	Runs.
Duncan, 3d b.	3	6	Gates, 1st b.	4	1
Ward, c. f.	5	4	Salisbury, 3d b.	3	3
Williamson, r. f.	2	5	Doremus, p.	3	3
Wilson, l. f.	2	6	W. B. Schaffer, c. f.	3	2
Miller, 1st b.	4	4	Norton, 2d b.	2	3
Hosford, s. s.	2	5	N. B. Schaffer, s. s.	3	2
Coulter, c.	5	3	Powers, r. f.	5	1
Sebring, p.	2	5	Thompson, l. f.	1	2
Way, 2d b.	2	6	Reed, c.	6	2
Total	27	45	Total	27	19

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Empire	0	5	10	4	4	8	12	1	1—45
Eagle	0	2	1	1	1	2	2	4	6—19

Umpire—R. H. THORN, of the Mutual Club.
Scorers—Messrs. THOMAS CHALMERS, Jr., and Mr. KELLY.
Fly Catches—Empire, 11; Eagle, 9.
Home Runs—Hosford, 2; Duncan, 1; Ward, 1; Williamson, 1; Sebring, 1; Salisbury, 2.
Time of game—Two hours and forty minutes.

ACTIVE VS. ATLANTIC.

The return game between these clubs, announced to come off yesterday at the Capitoline grounds, did not take place. The Actives were on the ground at 3:40 o'clock, but the Atlantics did not put in an appearance. This is the second time the Actives have been to Bedford to play the champions, and on each occasion the Atlantics did not put in an appearance.

UNKNOWNS VS. PASTIMES, OF NEW-JERSEY.

The return match between the above-named clubs was played on the 8th inst., on the grounds of the latter at Montclair. The game was spirited and well contested. We append the score:

UNKNOWNS.	Outs.	Runs.	PASTIMES.	Outs.	Runs.
F. M. Hedden, 1st b.	1	6	W. L. Doremus, 2d b.	1	4
M. Dunn, 2d b.	3	4	I. Doremus, 3d b.	5	1
O. Baxter, 3d b.	3	1	W. Sharp, c. f.	4	4
W. Hogan, p.	3	3	R. M. Herring, p.	4	4
A. Harthill, c.	1	6	J. K. Mead, 1st b.	1	6
W. Higbee, r. f.	5	4	J. A. Hedden, s. s.	3	4
W. Reimer, l. f.	3	3	J. H. Fullerton, l. f.	4	3
W. Stiles, c. f.	3	4	J. Wheeler, c.	3	4
O. Corbett, s. s.	5	1	F. Wheeler, r. f.	2	5
Total	27	31	Total	27	35

Umpire—THEO. WARD, Star Club.
Scorers—Messrs. BENEDICT and MERCKER.

NEPTUNE VS. PACIFIC.

On the 2d of August a closely-contested return game was played between the Neptune Club, of New-Brunswick, N. J., and the Pacific Club, of South Amboy, upon the ground of the latter, resulting in a victory to the Pacific, as shown by the following score:

PACIFIC.	Outs.	Runs.	NEPTUNE.	Outs.	Runs.
Robertson, 1st b.	3	5	King, c.	1	5
Smith, 2d b.	5	4	Hyde, p.	2	4
Applegate, p.	1	5	Oliver, 1st b.	5	2
J. S. Taylor, l. f.	3	6	Molisher, 2d b.	2	6
De Graw, s. s.	2	6	Kline, 3d b.	3	3
Sweet, c.	3	5	Bennett, s. s.	4	3
Sofield, r. f.	4	3	Reams, r. f.	5	3
Parrisen, 3d b.	4	2	White, c. f.	2	5
Feneick, c. f.	2	3	McMann, l. f.	4	3
Total	27	38	Total	37	34

INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th.
Pacific	4	6	2	1	5	12	5	2	1—38
Neptune	4	0	4	3	10	1	3	5	4—34

Umpire—Mr. J. Wanser, of the Liberty Club, of New-Brunswick, N. J.
Scorers—Messrs. Van Cleve and Towle.
Fly-catches—Pacific, 13; Neptune, 6.
Time of game—Three hours.

BANKS VS. BROKERS.

A very interesting match game of base ball, between selected nines of the Banks and Brokers, was played on Wednesday afternoon, on the grounds of the Active Club, which resulted in favor of the Bankers by the following score:

BANKS.	Outs.	Runs.	BROKERS.	Outs.	Runs.
Thomas, s. s.	1	5	Bush, 2d b.	3	0
Northrop, 1st b.	0	6	Bowie, 1st b.	0	2
Pettit, l. f.	6	1	Flanders, s. s.	2	1
Bienwall, c.	1	7	Wilson, 3d b.	4	1
Burwell, 2d b.	5	2	Cornell, c.	4	1
Connell, c. f.	5	1	Lathbridge, c. f.	3	1
Graff, 3d b.	3	3	Banks, l. f.	2	2
Stockman, p.	0	4	Lupton, p.	1	3
Handy, r. f.	4	2	Ives, r. f.	3	1
Total	24	31	Total	24	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
Banks	3	6	9	4	4	2	2	2—31
Brokers	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	7—12

Umpire—Mr. HUMPHRIES, of the Eclectic Club of New-York.
Scorers—C. E. ORVIS and W. E. BANKS.

THE LITHOGRAPHIC EMPLOYES OF MAVERICK, STEPHAN & CO. AND HATCH & CO.

The above players had an interesting and exciting game of five innings on the Peconic Grounds, Bedford, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 4. Below we append the score:

MAVERICK, STEPHAN & CO.	Outs.	Runs.	HATCH & CO.	Outs.	Runs.
Leise, s. s.	2	3	West, 1st b.	0	3
Wygant, c. b.	3	2	Lenord, 3d b.	1	1
Combs, c.	1	4	Corkery, s. s.	1	1
Gerlach, r. f.	2	2	Donaldson, p.	2	1
Bryant, p.	3	1	Harris, r. f.	3	0
Doran, 1st b.	0	3	Clift, 2d b.	1	1
Ettel, 3d b.	0	4	Pritchard, c.	2	1
Hunter, l. f.	1	2	Connelly, c. f.	3	0
Burkhart, 2d b.	3	1	O'Neil, l. f.	2	1
Total	15	22	Total	15	9

Umpire—Mr. HARTMAN, of the Mutual Club. Scorers—Messrs. LONG and DIXON.

THE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Silver Ball Committee of the Junior Base Ball Association met on Wednesday evening at Gotham Cottage, and after due consideration of the past series of matches, games were awarded to the following clubs:

Active, Newark, N. J.; Alliance, New-York City; Americus, New-York City; Monmouth, Hoboken, N. J.; Franklin, Brooklyn, L. I.

The following matches to be played over:

Paterson *vs.* Active; Concord *vs.* Central. The Oriental Club to play the winning club of the Paterson and Active match; the Burnside to play the winning club of the Concord and Central match.

The matches to come off stand as follows:

Paterson *vs.* Active; Concord *vs.* Central; Active, Newark, N. J., *vs.* Alliance, New-York; Americus, New-York, *vs.* Monmouth, Hoboken, N. J.; Franklin, of Brooklyn, to lay over until September.

The next meeting is to be held at Gotham Cottage Sept. 1, 1866.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE VS. NEW-YORK.

The first eleven of these clubs commenced their annual match on Wednesday at the Hoboken cricket grounds. Play began at 12 M., the St. George taking the first innings, for which they obtained 127, GIBBES and G. WRIGHT scoring respectively 46 and 27. The New-Yorkers completed their first innings at 6½ P. M., with a total of 102, thus leaving them 25 runs behind the St. George on the first innings. The game will be resumed to-day at 11 A. M. The following is the score of Wednesday's play:

SCORE.

ST. GEORGE CLUB. FIRST INNINGS.	Runs.	NEW-YORK CLUB. FIRST INNINGS.	Runs.
Bainbridge, l. b. w., b. Lee	0	Turner, c. Gibbes, b. Butterfield	32
Edwards, c. and b. Lee	3	Hudson, c. Mumford, b. Gibbes	2
Winfield, c. and b. Jardine	1	Higham, l. b. w., b. Butterfield	9
Tourance, l. b. w., b. Lee	0	Hatfield, b. Butterfield	5
Gibbes, c. Hatfield, b. Lee	46	Bullis, b. Winfield	3
G. Wright, c. Hatfield, b. Lee	27	McDougal, c. Winfield, b. Butterfield	6
Gordon, c. Higham, b. McDougal	3	Lee, c. Gordon, b. Winfield	4
H. Gisborne, c. Bullis, b. Lee	13	Jardine, b. G. Wright	19
Hill, c. Higham, b. Lee	9	Dempsey, c. Butterfield, b. Gibbes	7
Mumford, l. b. w., b. Lee	1	Suydam, c. Gordon, b. Wright	2
Butterfield, not out	9	Faulkner, not out	3
Byes 7, leg byes 3, wides 5	15	Byes 8, leg bye 1, wide 1	10
Total	127	Total	102

Umpires—Messrs. TYLER and SAM. WRIGHT.
Scorers—Messrs. J. B. BULL and VAN BUREN.

Both Clubs were on hand yesterday to resume play, but on account of the unpropitious state of the weather, it was concluded to call the match a draw.

The Resignation of Detective Slowey.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in your paper of this date a statement that my resignation followed Mr. GOLDEN'S. The fact is, that I resigned from the Police Department June 26, which resignation was to take effect Aug. 1. This was done in order to settle up my business with the Department. I know nothing about the nefarious transactions intimated in the article in which my name appears, and I respectfully request that you disabuse the public in this matter by inserting these facts in your journal.

I am respectfully yours, THOMAS SLOWEY.

Rectification.

PUTNAM ENGINE COMPANY, No. 21,
BROOKLYN, W. D., Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this date, under the head of "Fires and an Affray," you state that during the fire at No. 78 Congress-street a disturbance occurred between two fire companies, in which JOHN KERWIN, of Engine Company No. 21, shot THOS. DELMAR with a pistol. Knowing that you are always ready to make corrections, we would request that you would inform the public through your valuable paper that the disturbance was not between two fire companies; that the said JOHN KERWIN is not, nor never has been a member, nor yet did this Company have anything to do with the affray. Yours respectfully,

ROBERT MORE,
Foreman Putnam Engine Company, No. 21.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ALLEGED LARCENY BY A GERMAN.

A young and respectably dressed German, named FRANZ CARSTEN was arrested by Detectives NIVEN and VAUGHAN on a charge of grand larceny. The complainant MOSES L. HELLMAN, of No. 27 East Twenty-first-street, charges the accused with having stolen, on the 29th of last June, one gold bracelet, value $150; one pearl necklace, value $400; and one coral breast-pin, value $10; total, $560. He also stated that the prisoner had been introduced to his family by a mutual friend, and had been for some time a constant visitor at his house. He had, however, disappeared coincidently with the above mentioned articles and a diamond bracelet, valued at $1,500. The bracelet was subsequently recovered through the aid of the Police. CARSTON was a day or two ago arrested on suspicion of having stolen a horse, but this was found in Connecticut; he was, however, identified by the complainant as the man he suspected of having stolen the jewelry. When charged with the larceny by Mr. HELLMAN, he confessed of having carried the property away. In reply to the magistrate, CARSTEN denied the theft, and contended that he had paid for the articles alleged to have been stolen. He was held for trial at the Court of General Sessions, in default of $2,000 bail. The prisoner is 26 years of age, resides at the Union-square Hotel, and says he is a merchant doing business in Wall-street.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE UPON A CHILD.

Officer CRUMLEY, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested CHARLES KENNY, *alias* Le Rue, on a charge of having outraged the person of a child 5 years of age, named AMANDA M. ETTINGER, who resided with her father at the corner of Market and Madison streets. The accused was committed for trial to the Court of General Sessions, in default of $1,000 bail. He is a seaman and 28 years of age.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

GRAND LARCENY.

GEORGE W. BOURNE, a carpet-beater, residing at No. 200 East Twenty-fifth-street, missed, on the 17th ult., from his place of business at the foot of Twenty-ninth-street, East River, 60 yards of Brussels carpet, the property of Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of No. 126 East Twenty-fourth-street, and valued at $134. Subsequently he learned that WILLIAM BAILEY, who was in his employ, had stolen the carpet, being aided and assisted by JAMES and THOMAS BEGLIN. He accordingly caused the arrest of the accused by Officer MEYER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, when BAILEY confessed his guilt, and implicated the brothers BEGLIN. On being arraigned before the court, the prisoners were committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each. JAMES BEGLIN is 29 years of age, and THOMAS is 28; both are natives of this City, and reside at No. 346 East Thirty-third-street. BAILEY is 26 years of age, a native of Eastport, Me., and resides at No. 188 East Twenty-fifth-street.

POOR BUSINESS.

Frances Louisa Butler, residing at the Clinton House, stopped yesterday afternoon on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue to wait for a car to take her down town. As she stood there she was approached by Patrick Cavanagh who, it is alleged, made insulting proposals to her. The lady caused his arrest by Officer McParlan, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and accompanied him to the Court-room to prefer the charge. On being arraigned before the Magistrate, Cavanagh declined to make any defence, saying he "would play the dumb man all the way through." The officer then volunteered the statement that the prisoner was a constant *habitué* of Madison-square, having been there nearly every day for over two years. He had frequently ordered him away, but had not recently been able to detect him in his insults to unprotected females. The "dumb man" was ordered to find bail in the sum of $300 for his future good behavior, in default of which he was marched down stairs to a cell. It was stated that he is a man of family and respectably connected.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

FORGED ORDERS.

Officer STUTTSBERG, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested KALMAN GOODMAN and HERMAN JOCOBOWITZ on a charge of having obtained $56 worth of fancy goods from G. ROSENBLATT, BROTHER & CO., of No. 392 Broadway, by means of false orders. It appears that GOODMAN went to the store occupied by the claimants on the 4th inst. and presented an order from STERNBERG, LOWENTHAL & COOPER, of No. 371 Grand-street, for a quantity of goods, valued at $56, and the paper being believed to be genuine, the invoice was made up and delivered to the prisoner GOODMAN. On the day following this transaction, JACOBOWITZ called at the store and presented a similar order, and received goods valued at $23. Both orders being subsequently discovered to be false, the accused were arrested. They were yesterday remanded for trial in default of $1,000 bail each. Both are 18 years of age, and reside in Delancey-street.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in the Police report of yesterday's TIMES. As I am placed in an unenviable light, I deem a correction necessary. I was the principal witness against the accused who was fully committed by Justice MANSFIELD. I was not locked up "on charge of receiving stolen goods" as stated by your reporter. By inserting the above you will oblige

JAMES COSGROVE, No. 3 Burling-slip.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1866.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court—Southern District of New-York.

John Gordon and others vs. *the Propeller Mary J. Vaughan and the Steamboat Telegraph.*—BENEDICT, J.—This action is brought by the consignees of a cargo of wheat shipped on board the canal boat *Sherman Lewis*, a boat being towed down the Hudson River by the propeller *Mary J. Vaughan*, to recover damages to the wheat caused by the sinking of the canal boat in collision between two tows, which occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning of the 25th of October, 1864. The libel which is filed against the steamboat *Telegraph*, the vessel towing the up-tow, as well as against the *Vaughan*, was excepted to by the libelants and the exceptions have been heard by Judge Betts and decided by him in favor of the libelants, so that no question appertaining to the pleadings remains open. The controversy before me is really one between the two steamboats, neither claiming that any fault on the part of the libelants or of the canal boat *Lewis* conduced to the accident; but each steamboat insisting that negligence on the part of the other was the sole cause of the collision.

In support of the theories put forth by the advocates of these steamboats many witnesses, both from the steamboats and from the vessels in their tow, have been examined, and upon the points most strongly contested by the advocates, the evidence is confused and contradictory. Several important features in the case are, however, conceded by both these parties, and others are too clearly proved to be fairly open to question.

In behalf of these steamboats it is conceded that the accident occurred in a straight reach of the river, where there was abundant room for tows of larger size than these to pass without danger; that no other vessels were near enough to affect the movements of either tow; that neither the speed nor size of the tows was such as to prevent a proper control over each; that the night was clear starlight, without wind; that each vessel saw the other at the distance of at least a mile. Notwithstanding which, instead of passing each other in safety, the larboard canal-boat being towed alongside of the *Vaughan* came in contact with the larboard barge being towed alongside the *Telegraph* with such force as to sweep away all the fastenings of the canal-boat, and cause her to sink in a few moments.

In addition to these facts it is proved beyond a reasonable doubt that when the two tows came in contact the *Vaughan* was under good headway, her engine not having been reversed, and that the *Telegraph* was barely still in the water, her engine working back, but the vessel not having gathered sternway. It must also be considered as proved that neither steamboat had any person stationed as lookout, that the *Vaughan* was being steered by a person of little or no experience as a pilot on the river, and that her engine was in charge of a person incompetent for the duty, while the *Telegraph* had at the time no person on deck but her Master, who was not a regular pilot and had charge of the wheel temporarily, while the regular pilot was gone below for a cup of tea, and that her engine was in charge of a person who had also to perform the duty of fireman, and was called from shoveling coals below to attend to the stopping of his engine.

These circumstances seem to me to present a case where a Court would be justified in disposing of the defences set up by the respective steamboats with the simple remark that it was incumbent upon each steamboat, if it would free itself from the liability which *prima facie* attaches for an accident apparently so needless, to show by clear evidence that the collision was caused by some positive and manifest fault on the part of the opposing vessel, and not by the incompetency and insufficiency of her own appointments and her want of a proper lookout; and that the accounts given by the witnesses produced by these respective parties are too confused and unsatisfactory to warrant holding either steamboat free from fault in coming in contact, as these vessels did, in a broad river on a clear night.

But as these accounts, when carefully examined, not only fail of exculpating the parties putting them forth, but convict them of fault, it is deemed more just to state the conclusions which my examination of the evidence has led me to form, in order that any misapprehension into which I may have fallen may the better be corrected on appeal by additional evidence, or by the greater wisdom of the appellate Court.

First.—Then with regard to the management of the *Vaughan*; the account given by her wheelsman and master of what transpired on this occasion, is, that they saw the *Telegraph* a long way off, and when she had arrived within half a mile of them, they heard her blow a single whistle, that they at once replied by a single whistle, and at the same time ported and took a course which would have carried them safely by to the west of the up tow; that the *Telegraph* when near them starboarded and bore to the west across their course, whereupon they ported hard and stopped, and were backing when they were struck by the larboard boat of the up tow. But the testimony of the wife of the master of the *Vaughan* and of two or three persons who were on the canal boats in her tow, to say nothing of the admission of the master himself, that at the time he thought his engine must have caught upon the centre, shows that the *Vaughan* was not backing at the blow, on the contrary she was under good headway; and that the *Telegraph* was not moving to west, as charged by the wheelsman and master of the *Vaughan*, is shown by the form and position of the wound upon the larboard bow of the barge, inflicted by the stem of the canal-boat. This wound, it was strongly urged on the part of the *Telegraph*, shows that the *Vaughan* must have been moving to east at the blow. But I do not so understand the description of the break. If anything in the case is clear, it is that when the tows were approaching near to each other, the *Vaughan* was about ahead of the *Telegraph*, and that the vessels came in contact head on, the helms of both steamboats being then hard aport.

That the wheelsman and master of the *Vaughan* also incorrectly fix the time of the blowing of the whistle seems clear. They say that the only whistle which they blew was blown when they were half a mile from the up-tow, but the weight of evidence from their own tow is that when they whistled the up-tow was close upon them. This is shown by the evidence of three persons who are free from any interest in the controversy, and in no way responsible for the collision, one of whom, Thatcher, was produced and examined on the part of the *Vaughan*, but whose deposition was read on behalf of the *Telegraph*. These witnesses were in the cabin of the canal-boat on the starboard side of the *Vaughan*. They all heard the whistle, and all three started for the deck. But one, however, reached it before the crash, and the one who did reach the deck says that he had but time to glance at the approaching tow before it was in contact with them. Such evidence of acts performed by the witnesses during a period of time in dispute, must be considered far more satisfactory proof of the length of the period than mere estimates of time, expressed by the persons directly responsible for the result.

If, then, the conclusion arrived at from the evidence of these witnesses from the boats in tow of the *Vaughan* is correct, the collision was already imminent when she blew her whistle. And this being so, the fact that no one on the up tow heard any replying whistle from the *Vaughan*, is accounted for. A collision being imminent, their attention was called to the instant danger of their lives and their property, and any whistle then blown would be most likely to escape notice, while if the signal had been given at any considerable distance, it could hardly fail of being heard by some one on the up tow.

The time of the *Vaughan's* signal thus fixed by evidence from her own tow determines the character of her other movements as set forth in her answer; for according to her answer, up to the time of giving her signal no change of course was made by the *Vaughan*, and immediately after they blew their movement was to put their helm hard aport. It was also, according to her testimony, after her whistle that the alleged starboarding of the *Telegraph* took place. All which must have transpired—to use the expression of Thatcher—"about the time they struck," if the whistle was blown when stated by the witnesses from the canal-boat. That the *Telegraph* was close at hand when the wheel of the *Vaughan* was first materially changed, is indicated in the proofs by the circumstance, that when, as the master of the *Vaughan* himself says, he blew his whistle, he at the same time took hold of the wheel to help the helmsman put it hard a port, an act apparently unnecessary if, as the wheelsman says, the *Telegraph* was then half a mile off, and the *Vaughan* was then sheered but a single point, but a very natural act on the part of the master if the two tows were then near each other, and a rank sheer required to enable them to pass. This view of the management of the *Vaughan* is confirmed by the evidence of the master of the *Telegraph*, who swears that he heard no whistle from the *Vaughan* at any time, and saw no change to west in her course until about the time he slowed. Upon evidence then derived from the statements of disinterested persons, from the admissions of the answer, from the acts of the wheelsman and master of the *Vaughan*, from the form and position of the blow, all in harmony with the statements of the master of the *Telegraph*, I conclude that the wheelsman and master of the *Vaughan* have not given a correct account of their management of their vessel, and have failed to prove that the collision was caused by a starboarding of the helm on the *Telegraph*, but that it appears from this evidence that although the *Telegraph* was seen at a considerable distance, and her intention to pass to the eastward understood, the persons in charge of the *Vaughan* gave no signal, and made no material change to port until close to the *Telegraph*, when they blew one whistle, ported hard, and endeavored to stop; but owing to the shortness of the distance they failed to sheer sufficiently to clear the approaching tow, and owing to the negligence of the engineer in obeying the bells, did not stop.

If then it be true—as claimed by the wheelsman and master of the *Vaughan*—that they heard, when half a mile from the *Telegraph*, a signal from her indicating an intention that the tows should pass each other to the right, and the conclusions above indicated as to the time of the replying signal from the *Vaughan*, and of her putting the wheel hard aport are correct, the *Vaughan* must be deemed convicted of fault in not replying sooner to the signal—in not sooner stopping—and in not being further to west than she was at the time of collision.

Turning now to the management of the *Telegraph*, her own statement of her maneuvres challenges attention. The account given by the master is, that he saw the *Vaughan* at a considerable distance; that she soon appeared to be bearing to east and across his course; that he blew one whistle, and only one, to which he received no reply; that he ported his helm, and continued bearing to east until the two tows were near, when the danger of a collision being imminent, and his helm already hard aport, he rang to slow, stop and back, but before he could gather sternway, was struck by the larboard boat of the down tow, which was then sheering to west.

This account, if true, by no means absolves the *Telegraph* from liability; for if, when she gave her signal, the *Vaughan* was half a mile off and bearing to the east, it became the duty of the *Telegraph*, as soon as she found that her signal was not answered, to give notice of the omission by other blasts, and at once to stop. To continue herself to bear to east, and without other blasts of her whistle, after she saw that the *Vaughan* did not reply, and was disregarding the whistle by bearing to east, was negligence on the part of the *Telegraph* sufficient to render her responsible in this action. Had she stopped as soon as she noticed that her signal was not answered, supposing the vessels to have been, as she claims, about half a mile apart, it is apparent that no collision would have occurred. Upon the account given by the persons in charge of the *Telegraph* then I consider the *Telegraph* to have been in fault for not sooner stopping when she saw that the *Vaughan* did not reply to her signal, and was bearing to east.

I have thus far considered the movements of these two steamboats, assuming as a fact, what is conceded by the advocates of each steamboat, that the whistle of the *Telegraph* was blown when she was at considerable distance from the *Vaughan*. But there is evidence in the cause which shows that this whistle, instead of being blown when claimed, was not blown until the two tows were close upon each other, and, if this be so, it gives an aspect to the case more clearly adverse to the steamboats. This feature in the case was not brought prominently forward in behalf of either steamboat for obvious reasons, and yet it seems to me to be a controlling feature in the case. It is found in the testimony of the men from the barges in tow of the *Telegraph*. Stanton, a hand on the larboard barge testifies that he heard the whistle of the *Telegraph* when he was in the cabin of the barge, and at once came up and went directly forward. When he reached the forward-deck the danger of a collision was so apparent that he took up a fender with the idea of endeavoring to prevent injury to the barge. Now it is hardly possible to believe that a person would take up a fender with the idea of preparing for a collision between two tows moving on a broad river unless they were then very near each other. Smith, too, another witness from the same barge, was also below when he heard the whistle, and came up and passed to the forward deck. He, too, considered a collision then certain, for he warned Stanton of danger in holding the fender; whereupon Stanton dropped the fender and went below to save his chest, and before he could get it the crash came. The testimony of these two witnesses, which I think cannot be read without producing a strong impression that no considerable period of time elapsed between the whistle of the *Telegraph* and the collision, is confirmed by the testimony of the man on the deck of the starboard barge of the up-tow, and who considers that the tows were approaching very close when the whistle of the *Telegraph* was blown. The testimony of Zade Scott, the pilot of the *Telegraph*, who was also below when the whistle was blown, points to the same conclusion. This witness was in charge of the wheel during this watch. He turned the wheel over to his brother, the master, temporarily, while he himself went below for a cup of tea. Before he went below he saw the *Vaughan* then one mile distant. The speed of the *Vaughan* was five miles an hour. The answer says that of the *Telegraph* was about eight through the water. The one mile then would be run in about five minutes. The pilot staid below long enough to finish his tea, and while there heard the whistle of his boat. His statement is, that he did not come up until five, six or eight minutes after he heard the whistle; but the fact that, when he came up, he went directly to the forward deck, instead of returning to his place at the wheel—that on his way forward he called the engineer from below to attend to the engine—with his actions when he got forward, seem to indicate that this witness, on hearing the whistle, hastened from the cabin to the place where a lookout should have been, and found the collision then imminent. Another significant statement bearing upon this point is made by Hopton, the Engineer of the *Telegraph*, who testifies: "The first I knew about it the pilot came to me and said he thought the propeller would run into us, and to stop the engine," and he did. This incident Zade Scott is not asked to explain, and it is not stated directly how long after the whistle it occurred. Zade Scott does, however, say that he went directly from the cabin to the forward deck, and there remained until the collision, and he also says, that on his way forward he told Hopton he had better get to his engine "for there was a tug coming, and they might need him," from which it would appear that the order to stop the engine, which Hopton says was given him by Zade Scott when he first heard that the propeller was approaching, must have been given when Zade Scott spoke to Hopton on his way from the cabin to the forward deck. If this be so, it shows that the whistle had indicated danger to the pilot, and further, that he placed little confidence in the ability of his brother at that time to avoid it, and so undertook to do himself what should have been done before, namely: stop the boat. It may be here remarked also that Hopton, the engineer, who stopped the engine, gives us to understand that he received no other order to stop except the verbal one of the pilot, thus contradicting both the pilot and the master.

If, from these circumstances the conclusion be properly drawn that no whistle from the *Telegraph* was blown until the tows were close upon each other then the true account of this collision is that these two steamboats who could have and did see each other when a mile off, either through ignorance or negligence, or a desire on the part of each to compel the other to give way, kept on their respective courses without material change—(the wheelsman of the *Vaughan* says he changed one point. The Captain of the *Telegraph* says he changed "a little")—and with undiminished speed until they were so near that, although both engines were stopped and one reversed and both wheels put hard a port, there was not room enough for them to clear.

Viewed then in every aspect the case seems to be one where both steamboats should be held responsible.

As to the point taken on the trial that the libelants have no such interest in the cargo as will enable them to maintain this action, I am of the opinion that upon the proofs their right to maintain an action for injury to the cargo cannot be questioned.

The decision must therefore be in favor of the libelants against both steamboats, with an order of reference to ascertain the amount of the injury.

The Hughes Hoboken Bounty Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Yesterday the case of James Hughes, who, with others, was charged with defrauding James Reilly, a recruit, who enlisted at Hoboken, of the amount of his bounty, came up before the Commissioner for decision.

The Commissioner said: Counsel may have expected a written opinion at length on the law points involved in the motion to discharge, in consequence of the time taken for consideration since the argument, and also on account of the importance of the case; but after carefully examining the decision of Judge Field in the case of the United States *vs.* Peter Riley and others, I have deemed such a task supererogatory, for the reason that the questions which arose in that case were so ably and judiciously treated by the Court, and their application to the issues here so pertinent, that it would seem over zealous on my part to express *de novo*, in my own language, the opinion of the learned Judge, when I fully concur with him on the construction of the statue governing this case. I adopt his decision as authority on the question of "actual residence," which determines the gist of the offence in the investigation before me, althought it is claimed by the prosecution that the fourth section of the act of March 3, 1865, does not apply to the *status* of the complaint by reason of his being a disloyal soldier, having served two years in the military service, and therefore not liable to enrollment and draft. I am of the opinion that the section referred to upon the construction laid down by the learned Judge in the case of the United States *vs.* Peter Riley et al., and understanding the object and purpose for which the law was enacted, that every person except aliens and minors capable and competent to perform military duty, whether liable or not to enrollment, it he voluntarily enlist in the service is brought within the restrictive clause of the section and must be credited to the district wherein he resides and not elsewhere. Such being my view of the law, James Riley, the complainant, was not entitled to the bounty in question and has no just cause for complaint against the accused under the statute, because evidence shows that at the time of his enlistment at Hoboken he was an actual resident of New-York. Another important question is presented in this case, and that is the jurisdiction of the alleged offence, but since I have decided that no fraud or deprivation of bounty has been committed by the accused against the complainant it is quite immaterial what my views are upon the question. It appears that an indictment has been preferred against the accused on the same offence in the District Court of the United States for the State of New-Jersey, and that proceedings there are still pending against him, and I am quite disposed to the opinion that the matter properly belongs to the Court of that State and should there be tried and determined.

The defendant was accordingly discharged.

A COUNTERFEITING CASE.

Wm. Gurney, charged with passing a $50 United States Treasury note, was brought before the Commissioner. The officer who arrested him gave testimony as to the fact of the arrest.

George W. Young testified: I live now in New-York; am in confinement now as a witness in this case; I have seen Gurney; first met him in New-York; during this month I gave a $50 counterfeit bill to Newcomb; I got it of Mr. Gurney sometime from the 5th to the 8th of July; I asked him if he could not get me a counterfeit Treasury note: he said that he didn't know; he did not have it himself, but he might get it off a man; he was not sure there was any this side of Albany; I said I would like to have him get me one; he told me to meet him that evening at eight o'clock at Mr. Horsman's, in Spring-street; I went and saw him; he said he had got the bill for me; I paid him $12 50 for it; he said he had a great deal of trouble in getting it, and had procured it merely for my accommodation; I afterward showed the bill to Mr. Hatch; he wanted me to show it to Newcomb; I did go and he wanted me to show it Mr. Wood; they handed the bill back to me; afterward I gave it Newcomb.

Cross-examined—What branch of the counterfeiting business are you in?

I decline to answer, as I don't know but I might criminate myself; don't know any persons to be counterfeiters; have seen men they said were counterfeiters; am now a prisoner; was brought from jail to this Court in irons; have been in State Prison; was convicted of robbing the mail; was sentenced for fifteen years.

Mr. Allen—Have you been pardoned?

Ex-Judge Stewart objected to the witness answering that question, except he produced the record.

Mr. Allen contended that the record was no more necessary to prove the pardon than to prove the conviction; hence he should ask the Commissioner to strike out the evidence on that point on cross-examination if his question was not allowed.

After argument on both sides, the District-Attorney's question was allowed.

Witness—I was pardoned by President Buchanan; the pardon is on file at the State Prison.

To the Commissioner—I met Charley White in Chicago by accident; had met him before: saw him in State Prison.

Wm. B. Wood testified that, having satisfied himself of the facts sworn to by witness Young, he would believe him under oath.

The case was adjourned till to-day.

The Percy Contempt Case Again Before the Courts—A Writ of Habeas Corpus Granted by the Common Pleas.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 9.

Before Judge Daly.

In the Matter of the Application for a writ of Habeas Corpus to Relieve John Percy from Ludlow-street Jail.—During the session of the Court yesterday Mr. Hosford, who is a copartner of Percy in the law business, made an application to Judge DALY for a writ of *habeas corpus*, for the purpose of having the prisoner released from prison. On the 6th inst. the latter was found guilty of a gross contempt of Court, by Justice Barnard, who fined him $200, and in default of payment thereof, the offender was sent to Eldridge-street Jail for thirty days. In our columns of the 7th inst., we published in full the particulars of this disreputable affair. The application yesterday was based on the sworn petition of Mr. Percy, in which he sets forth in considerable detail the circumstances under which he is imprisoned, and concludes by insisting that he has no money to pay the $200 fine—that he was misunderstood by the Court at the time of the alleged contempt; that he did not intend to insult the Bench, or in any way treat the Justice presiding in an unprofessional manner; that his family are ill and that it is useless and unjust to keep him in prison longer.

Judge DALY, in answer to the application of Mr. Hosford said, that if insisted upon, he would grant the writ; but he would inform counsel at the outset that the decision of Judge Barnard could not be reviewed. There was a well-settled rule in this district regarding proceedings of this character. He would grant the writ, but counsel for Percy must expect that it would be dismissed as soon as the return thereto was made.

Mr. Hosford said he would take the writ, which he accordingly did, and the same was made returnable at 11 o'clock this morning.

The New-York Butchers—Injunctions as to Cattle Driving, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 9.

Before Judge Daly.

Charles Cooper et al. vs. *Jackson S. Schultz et al.*—This case came up yesterday, in the Common Pleas, on a motion made by the counsel for the Board of Health, to modify an injunction order granted some weeks ago by Judge Cardozo, on the motion of the plaintiffs. By the order as granted there was an injunction against the Health Board as to all New-York butchers. All of them could drive cattle through the streets and do other acts in violation of the health laws, although they had obtained no order restraining the Board from interfering with them, and only the suit above entitled had been commenced.

The following order, which explains itself, was granted by Judge DALY.

Charles Cooper and another vs. *Jackson S. Schultz et al.*—At a Special Term of this Court, held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of August, 1866, present, Hon. CHARLES P. DALY.

The order to show cause herein coming on to be heard, and Mr. Laurence appearing for plaintiffs, and Mr. Tracy and Mr. Bliss appearing on behalf of defendants, it is, on motion, ordered that the injunction heretofore granted herein be vacated and discharged, as far as the same forbids interference with any person or persons other than the plaintiffs, and their agents, and with the business and places of business of any persons other than the plaintiffs, and their agents, and that the motion stand over for further hearing till Monday, Aug. 13, at 11 A. M.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Edward Mertin pleaded guilty of petit larceny, having on the 5th of July stolen from Claus O. Apelhoff, Pier No. 10 East River, the sum of $157. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Frank Blockley, who pleaded guilty of petit larceny on Wednesday, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

William Smith pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 17th of July he stole a woolen blouse of the value of $4 from Henry Davidson, No. 101 West Thirtieth-street, and on the 16th of July he stole from John B. Hilbert, No. 155 Thompson-street, a gold watch and sack coat of the value of $390. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

John Riley pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. He broke into the grocery store No. 489 Eighth-avenue, occupied by Raphal Lewenthal, on the morning of the 31st of July, and stole $7 43 in currency. He was sentenced to State Prison for two years.

Thomas McCormack pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. He stole a horse, harness and junk wagon, with a quantity of rope, of the value of $145, from Michael Donnelly, in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, on the 21st of July. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

REMANDED FOR SENTENCE.

Charles Miller pleaded guilty of an assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm. On Sunday, the 1st of July, he dragged Margaret Miller, of No. 120 Greene-street, off of a trunk, and cut her across the face with a clasp-knife, also across the throat, making a long and deep gash, which severed her windpipe, also a deep wound on her right arm, leaving her insensible on the floor.

George Brown pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, in stealing silk handkerchiefs of the value of $45, from Samuel Cohen, No. 132 Duane-street, on the 27th July.

Joseph Gorman was tried on a charge of grand larceny of money, and convicted. He stole from Christopher Haughton, of No. 598 Second-avenue, on the night of the 27th July, money amounting to $41.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Rebecca Cately charged with grand larceny of money was tried and acquitted.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED AND PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

Fanny Osborn, pleaded guilty of petit larceny.

Wm. Manson, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny.

Peter Bernard, indicted for grand larceny of money, was discharged by the Court.

Augustus Miller, indicted for grand larceny of money was discharged by the Court.

The following is the calendar for to-day:

The People *vs.* Wm. H. McGlory and James Tighe—robbery first degree.

The People *vs.* John Sullivan—robbery first degree.

The People *vs.* Nicholas Hayes—burglary third degree.

The People *vs.* Eliza Gillen—assault and battery and felony.

The People *vs.* Albert Williams and Wm. Meade—grand larceny.

The People *vs.* William Smith—grand larceny—two cases.

The People *vs.* William Mangels—grand larceny—two cases.

The People *vs.* Patrick McMahon—attempt at grand larceny.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 9, 1866.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '67	130	100	Central Coal	50
4,000	U. S. 6s, '68. C.	125	200	do	51
11,5 0	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	110¾	600	Erie R.	68¾
60,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	110	200	do	68⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	106½	50	do 2d call	68
80,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	106¾	200	do	68¼
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	107	50	Erie R. P.	75
125,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '65	107⅛	10	do	76
5,000	do	107⅛	300	Hudson R.	119½
30,000	do 2d call	107⅛	100	do	120
2,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	105½	100	Alt. & T. H. R.	34½
100,000	do 2d Ser.	105	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71½
33,000	do 3d Ser.	105	100	Reading R.	112
2,500	do 2d call	105	200	do	112½
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	66	100	Mich. Cen.	110½
6,000	Virginia 6s	66½	800	Mich. S. & N. I.	86½
3,000	N. Car. 6s. ex-C	62	300	do	86¾
1,500	N. Car. New B's	62	100	do s10	86¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	29¾	1100	do	86½
60,000	do	29¾	1200	do 2d call	86¾
1,000	do	29¼	1600	do	86¾
20,000	do 2d call	29¾	200	do b10	86¾
20,000	do b30	30	800	Ill. Cen. R.	122¼
1,000	Del., L. & W. 1st.	100¾	200	Clev. & Pitts	87⅛
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st M.	99	200	do	87¾
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex	90½	19	Chic. & N. W.	36
4,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	95½	500	do	36½
5,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	102½	100	do 2d call	36⅜
2,000	M. C. 8 ℔ c. Old.	108	200	do	36½
15	Bk. State of N. Y.	109	50	Chic. & W. N. Pref.	68¼
5	Am. Ex. Bank	113½	500	do	68⅛
30	do	113½	600	do 2d call	68½
100	Cum. Coal. P.	47	200	do	68½
300	do	47½	200	Clev. & Tol.	116½
500	West. U. Tel.	56½	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	107½
30	do	56½	100	do	107⅜
400	do 2d call	56½	300	do	107¼
5	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	108	1000	do	107
100	Mar. Min.	11½	200	do 2d call	106¾
1600	Mariposa Pref.	27¾	200	Tol., Wab. & W.	43½
70	Boston W. P.	30	200	P., F. W. & C.	105⅞
100	do	29½	100	do b3	106
100	do	29¼	200	do s30	105¾
400	do	29	100	do	105¾
100	do	28¾	100	do s10	105¾
100	do b30	29	100	do 2d call	105¾
200	N. Y. Cen.	105½	100	Chic. & Alt.	109
100	do	105½	200	do	108¾
800	do	105½	300	Mar. & C. 1st P.	42¾
103	do	105			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$60,000	US. 6s, 5-20s C. '65	107⅛	100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	225
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	99¾	700	N. Y. Central	105¼
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	105½	400	Chi. & N. W.	36¾
400	Mich. S. & N. I.	86¾	400	Chi. & N. W. P.	68¾
500	do	86¾	1000	Cleve. & Tol.	116½
100	West. U. Tel.	56½	400	Chi. & R. I.	106¾
200	Boston W. P.	29	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	43
			100	Mar. & C. 1st P.	42¾

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110¾	500	West. U. Tel.	56¾
146,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '65	107⅛	500	Erie Railroad	68¾
2,000	do	107⅛	1000	Reading R.	112
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	99⅞	100	do	112⅛
18,000	do	99¾	800	Mich. S. & N. I.	86¾
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	105¾	33	Ill. Cen. R.	122
7,000	do 3d Ser	105⅜	600	Clev. & Pitts R.	87½
20,000	do 3d Ser.	105⅜	100	do	87¾
3,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	104⅜	200	Chi. & N. W.	36¾
			100	do b30	36⅜
1,000	Missouri 6s	79¾	400	Chic. & N. W. P.	68¾
13,000	do	79¼	400	Cleve. & Tol.	116½
30,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	30	600	Chic. & R. I.	107
30,000	do b15	30	200	do	106¾
0,000	do	30½	100	Tol., W. & W.	43
30	Fourth National	106	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	105⅞
200	Quicksilver	49½	300	do	105¾
500	do	49⅞	200	do	105½
100	New-York C.	105⅜	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	67
800	do s60	104⅞	300	Chic. & Alt. R.	109
200	do b10	105	13	N. J. Cen.	127

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Mar. Pref.	27¾	200	M. S. & N. I.	86
300	do	27¾	200	do	86
300	do b10	27¾	400	do b10	86¼
100	West. U. Tel.	56	400	do	86¼
500	do b5	56½	300	do b3	86
100	N. Y. Central. x-d	105¼	300	do	86
300	Erie R.	68¾	200	Chic. & N. W. c	36½
900	do s3	68¼	300	do b30	36¾
400	do	68½	100	do	36½
200	Cleve. & Pitts	88	100	do	36⅜
200	do s3	88	100	Chic. & R. I.	107¼
2500	Reading ex-div. c	112½	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	68¼
500	do	112⅝	200	do b4	68¾
200	do b3	112⅝	800	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	105¾
100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf. s30	42½	300	do b30	105⅞
200	do	43	300	do s3	105⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

1200	Mariposa Pref. s3	27¾	2600	M. So. & N. I.	86½
300	do	27¾	100	do	86½
100	Quicksilver	50	100	do s3	86¾
100	do b3	50	100	do c	86¾
100	Central Coal Co. b5	51	100	do b3	86¾
100	Cum. Coal	47	100	do	86¾
100	do b3	47½	100	do b3	86¾
200	Erie Railroad s3	68¾	400	Clev. & Pitts b10	88
100	Hud. Riv. R.	120	800	Chi. & R. I.	106¾
500	Reading R. x-d. b10	112	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	116½
200	P., Ft. W. & C x-d.	105¾	200	Chi. & N. W. b3	36½
100	do b3	105¾	100	Chi. & N. W. P. b3	68¼
300	do	105⅝	200	Mar. & C. 1st Pr. b10	43
100	do b3	106⅛	200	do b30	43¼
700	do s3	105¾			

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

100	Cumb. Coal s3	47½	100	Ill. Cen. R. x-d.	122¾
100	Central Coal s5	50½	200	Cleve. & Pitts	87⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co. s30	49½	200	do s5	87¾
200	Mariposa Pr.	27¾	1900	Clev. & Tol.	116½
100	West. U. Tel	56½	300	Chic. & N. W.	36½
100	do	56⅜	100	Chi. & R. I.	106¾
29	do	56½	100	do	107
300	New-York Cen. x-d	105	100	do s3	106⅞
300	Erie R.	68¾	100	Chic. & N. W. P. s3	68
300	do s3	68½	100	do s3	67⅞
200	Reading R. x-d	112	100	P. F. W. & C.	105⅞
100	Catawissa R.	30	100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	43
100	Mich. S. & N. I. s3	86½	200	Mar. & C. 2d P. s15	20¾
500	do	86⅞	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	42¾
900	do	86½			

THURSDAY, Aug. 9—P. M.

The Government 5-20s touched 110 ℔ cent. to-day for the old issue of 1862, and 107⅛ for the 1865s. The 7.30 ℔ cent. Currency Loans sold up to 105½@105¾ ℔ cent. These are the highest figures of the season yet made, but as the demand increases, even more rapidly than the price, it will not be suprising if a fuller advance should follow the very large business now going on on domestic orders, especially in the new 5-20s of 1865. The orders for the 1862s are also active for transmission to Europe, while the price in London is steadily supported, the supply on this market is sensibly diminishing from day to day. The long 6 ℔ cents. of 1881 sold as high as 110¾ ℔ cent. at the Second Board of the Stock Exchange.

The Gold Room was fairly supported at yesterday's advance through the forenoon, but later in the day the market was rather dull, and there was less confidence manifested to force the price up on the *short* sellers. Gold was lent to-day at an eighth of one ℔ cent. until to-morrow. There is no export demand, but the Customs payments yesterday and to-day into the Treasury Office amount to $1,033,000. Since the sailing of the *Scotia* yesterday there is not much said or done in Foreign Bills. The rates on London are easy, a fraction under 108 for 60 days, and under 109 for 3 days. Money keeps very easy to the Brokers at 4@5 ℔ cent. on call, and 5@6 ℔ cent. on prime paper.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway speculation strongly sympathizes with the advance and activity in the Government Funds, and the ease in the Money market, and the circle of buyers is daily widening. To-day there were partial realizations on particular Stocks on the purchases and advance in price of yesterday, as yesterday on the purchases of other Stocks of the day before, while new parties come in to the support of the same Stocks or to move upon some fresh favorite on the New-York or Western list. The official list of sales exhibits a strong demand today for Michigan Southern and Fort Wayne, and and a continued activity in Rock Island and Northwest Preferred. There was also increased firmness in New-York Central and a steady demand for Reading and Erie. The last-named Stock is less prominent than usual in the present movement.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. After a day of considerable excitement, the railways were less buoyant at the very close, but with little or no disposition to make much lower figures. The Governments were 109⅞ for 5-20s of 1862, and 107⅛ for 1865s. Gold weaker, 148⅜ ℔ cent.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅜	99¾	N. West Pref.	68⅝	67⅞
U. S. 5-20s	109⅜	109¾	Rock Island	107⅞	106⅞
U. S. 7.30s	104⅞	105⅜	Fort Wayne	106	105¾
N. Y. Central	105	105	Cumb'land Coal	47	47½
Erie	68⅝	68¼	Quicksilver	49	49½
Hudson	120	119¾	W. U. Telegraph	56½	56¼
Reading	112	111⅞	Mariposa Pref.	27½	27¾
Mich. Southern	85⅞	86¾	Canton	52⅜	52¾
Illinois Central	122½	122½	Ohio Certificates	29⅞	30¼
Pittsburgh	87⅞	87⅜	American Gold	148⅞	148⅜
Missouri 6s	79	79	Bills on London	107⅞	107⅞
Northwest	36⅜	36⅜			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	132	Bank of N. America	106½
Merchants'	111½	Hanover	108
Mechanics'	115	Irving	100
Union	116	Metropolitan	120
America	130	Shoe and Leather	110
City	190	Corn Exchange	118
Phenix	102	Commonwealth	104
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	New-York County	150
Merchants' Exch'ge	101	Impt'rs. & Traders	110
State of New-York	109	Park	148
Commerce	113	Manufac. & Merch'ts	102
Ocean	101	Central National	109
American Exchange	113	Fourth National	103½
Pacific	160	Ninth National	111½
Bank of the Republic	111		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	60½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Tol. W. & West'n s. f.	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	87	Gt. Western 1st M., '88.	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	65
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M.	61
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	101¾	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99¾
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	98	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	99
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	96
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	101¾	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	101½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s. f. '85	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875	97	N. J. Central 2d M.	103
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101¾
Harlem 3d mort '68	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95½
Mich. C. 8 p. c. 1869-'72	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s, '82	111	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	92	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	91
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	94	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 4th mort.	74
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	95	Miss. & Mo. L'dG't 1st M.	60½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	89	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	97
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	99
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	96	Chi. & Al. income	90
Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	78½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	76
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	87
Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	99	McGregor West. 1st M.	60
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,158,490 68; including for Customs, $448,000; Gold Notes, $80,000. Payments, $571,942 64. Balance, $86,033,837 47.

The Reading Railway Coal tonnage, last week, reached the large figure of 100,400 tons, and the probability is it will be about the same this week, and at a further advance in the rate of transportation. No such business was ever before known over the road in the month of August, and this unusual activity in the Coal trade extends to the Schuylkill Navigation, Delaware and Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania Coal Companies. Their shares are all advancing, and, with the exception of Reading, they are scarcely to be had at all in this market, and Reading is also being rapidly withdrawn and absorbed for permanent investment. In point of tonnage the road ranks all the other coal carriers, and its net earnings on capital for 1866 will equal the oldest of them. say Delaware and Hudson, now quoted in the market 155@158 ℔ cent.

The Pacific Mail Shares have advanced to 225 ℔ cent., and are in strong demand, on the certain prospect of largely enhanced profits, not only in the regular California trade, but from the new Pacific and India connections of the line, including the auxiliary line of the Company soon to be in operation between San Francisco and Japan and China.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY have issued $1,000,000 Mortgage Bonds for the construction of twenty-five miles of new road, to use instead of an equal number of miles of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, which they have heretofore used for their Cleveland terminus. Capitalists and others desirous of a safe and advantageous investment, will do well to call on WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, agents for the sale of these Bonds.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 4 bbls. Ashes, 5,180 bbls. Flour, 120 bbls. Corn Meal, 5,860 bushels Wheat, 99,463 bushels Corn, 53,228 bushels Oats, 7,548 bushels Rye, 311 bbls. Pork, 20 bbls. Beef, and 290 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive, including Pots, $8 25 @$8 50; Pearls, $14 50@$15 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been held firmly, but has been quiet. We quote: Java, 24c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 15c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been sparingly sought after at drooping prices. Middlings, 34c.@36c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales since our last, 1,000 bales, against receipts of 729 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,448
Receipts since Aug. 1	8,386
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	421,894
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	849,181
Exports since Aug. 1	3,659
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	269,696
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	470,618

EGGS—Have been plenty and depressed in price, with a moderate inquiry. We quote: State and Jersey, 23c.@24c.; Ordinary Western, 20c.@22c.; Western, by Express, 22c.@23c.; Canada, 21c.@22c. ℔ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A pretty fair demand prevails to-day for State and Western Flour, sound lots of which have been quoted decidedly firmer, on a less liberal supply, especially of the low and medium grades. Sales since our last, 8,650 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$7 35; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 70@$9 60, chiefly at $6 80@$8 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 10 @$9 60 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 65	@$7 35
Extra State	6 70	@ 9 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 80	@12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 10	@ 9 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 65	@12 50
Extra Genesee	9 65	@12 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 35	@14 50

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales since our last 750 bbls., in lots, at $9 35@$10 75 for poor to good, and $10 80@$15 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues scarce and nominal, including poor to very choice Extra at $8 35 @$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Sales 120 bbls. Corn Meal is in request at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 65@$4 75 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 350 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand for foreign has been moderate, at uniform prices for the leading varieties. The market is well supplied with domestic Fruit, of all kinds. Apples and Pears of fine quality are in good demand; others are slow of sale. We quote: Apples, Jersey, $4@$5; Pears—Bell, $5@$6; Sugar, $5@$6; Scuter, $3 50@$4; Jackonelle, $7@$8, ℔ bbl. Peaches—Delaware ℔ basket, $2 50.; Watermelons ℔ 100, $8@$13; Muskmelons ℔ bbl., $4 50@$5; Raspberries ℔ basket, 8c.@12c.; Blackberries ℔ basket, 8c.@10c.; ℔ quart, 16c.@18c.; ℔ bushel, $5@$7. Dried Fruits are dull and without quotations. Dried Apples, New, ℔ lb., 16c.@18c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, ℔ lb., 30c.@32c.; unpeeled, halves, ℔ lb., 18c.@20c.; unpeeled, quarters, ℔ lb., 16c.@18c.; Cherries, New Pitted, ℔ lb., 50c.@52c.; Blackberries ℔ lb., 38c.@40c.; Raspberries ℔ lb., 45c.@50c.; Plums ℔ lb., 32c.@33c.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in better request and firmer. Sales, since our last, 41,000 bushels, including No. 1 to Amber Milwaukee at $2@$2 05; No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 75; very inferior to common Chicago Spring at $1 20@$1 50, and Amber Missouri on private terms, ℔ bushel. Corn has been in good request at a further advance of 1c. ℔ bushel, the market closing rather less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 139,000 bushels at 79½c.@80½c. for unsound, 81c.@82c., chiefly at 81½c.@82c, for sound mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats are quite active at decidedly better prices. We quote new Chicago at 41c.@45c.; Milwaukee at 44c.@49c.; Iowa at 52c.@55c.; Jersey at 57c.@59c.; State at 60c.@61½c., Maryland at 57c, and Delaware at 55c.@57, ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is heavy, with sales of 3,400 bushels, including Western at 85c., and Canadian at $1 05 ℔ bushel. The market continues dull for Beans, with prices more in buyers' favor. We quote: Beans, Kidneys, New, $2 50@$2 75; Beans, Marrows, $2 40@$2 50; Beans, Mediums, $2; Beans, Mixed Parcels, $1 50@$2; Peas, Canada, $1 20@$1 30 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues scarce and in good request at 75c.@$1 15 for old and 90c.@$1 for good to prime new ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet to-day, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@10c., ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues inactivive yet firm, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; English Island at 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba at 45c.@60c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request, at irregular prices, including Spirits Turpentine at 65c.@70c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 22½@$9 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$3 62½ ℔ bbl.

OILS—Are in less demand at previous prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 30@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 65@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 90; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 80 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is plenty and heavy at 25c.@26c. for Crude, 42c.@44c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@59c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in very large supply at lower rates. Tomatoes sell well and are wanted. We quote: *New Potatoes*—Mercers, ℔ bbl., $4 00@4 50; Jackson Whites, ℔ bbl., $2 00@2 50; Buckeyes, ℔ bbl., $2 25@2 75; Dyckman, ℔ bbl., $2 25@2 75; Chilian Reds, new, ℔ bbl., $2 25@2 75; Onions, Red, ℔ bbl., $2 00@2 50; Onions, White, ℔ bbl., $3 00@4 00; Turnips, White, ℔ 100 bunches, $3 00@5 00 Turnips, Russia, ℔ bbl., $2 75@3 00; Tomatoes, ℔ basket, $1 25@1 50; Long Island Cucumbers, ℔ 100, 50c.@75c.; String Beans, ℔ bbl., $6 00@8 00; Green Corn, ℔ 100, 75c.@$1 00; Cabbages, new, ℔ 100 $7 00 Marrow Squash, ℔ bbl., $2 50@3 00.

POULTRY—The receipts of Poultry are larger an the demand is only light at quotations. *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, ℔ lb., 22c.@23c.; Fowls, ℔ lb., 22c.@23c.; Spring Chickens, ℔ pair, 50c.@$1 50; Geese, ℔ pair, $2 00@2 50; Ducks, ℔ pair, $1 00@1 25.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, opening at advanced prices, but closing in favor of purchasers, under a pressure on the part of some speculative holders to realize. Sales since our last 7,350 bbls., in lots, at $31 81@$32 6 for new Mess, closing at $31 87, regular way; $29 50 @ $30 for one-year old Mess, $27 25@$27 75 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,500 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, September delivery, at $31 87. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 15c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 20c.@22c. for Hams; sales 375 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet. Lard is scarce and very firm; sales since our last, 470 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@21½c., and small lots at 22c. ℔ lb. Beef is in request at $16@$20 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; $8@$12 for old Plain, and $14@$17 for old Extra Mess; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal. Beef Hams continue inactive at $45 ℔ bbl. Butter is in better demand at 30c.@42c. for State, 43c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is in more demand, at 5c.@19½c. ℔ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

"We have, since our last report, taken especial pains to obtain correct information from the several dairy districts of this State and Pennsylvania, and also from the West, in regard to the quantities of Butter manufactured, in comparison with the same period of last year, and the result is, from the most reliable sources, an increase of full one-third. This heavy stock is generally firmly held for higher prices, while the market is scarcely supplied with fine goods. Also, the late fine and continuous rains have established beyond a doubt abundant grass for Fall feed, and the result an abundant crop of Fall Butter. The total receipts of Butter at this point from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, are 237,322 packages, showing a decrease compared with the same period last year of 98,916 packages. The demand for Butter for California has been greatly lessened by the home make of that State, which so far has been sufficient to supply the requirements of their markets, and Eastern Butter has remained unsold. The only remaining outlets for the surplus stock are Southern and local trade, as the prices required shut out all export demand, and that there must soon be an unusually heavy stock pressing for sale on this market there is not a doubt. The heaviest houses in the trade are making no engagements for stock, feeling well assured that, notwithstanding the firmness of the dairymen in insisting on a continuation of war prices, that the weight of stock and absence of export demand alone will press prices down to a reasonable point, where use and consumption are possible, or, what is equally probable, to completely wreck the market, and those who are interested, at current rates. The total results for the week ending this day are 7,473 packages. A heavy speculative movement has been made in Western, principally for California, and we note sales of some 3,000 firkins of fine Yellow at 27c.@28c. Receivers of Orange and Sussex Pail Butter have advanced their rates to 50c. for selections, the light receipts enabling any advance to be obtained for fancy local trade. Fine State Firkins are selling at higher rates for the same reason. An effort is now being made to stimulate the market and trade at present rates, but no confidence in felt in the movement.

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	40	@42½
New-York State—firkins, light color, ℔ lb.	25	@38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℔ lb.	40	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℔ lb.	35	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℔ lb.	38	@41
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℔ lb.	34	@36
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	36	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light colored, ℔ lb.	34	@35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	38	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb.	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℔ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

The market for Cheese remained dull, heavy and lower until near the close of the week's trade, when more favorable advices from the several English markets again stimulated the demand for export. The market is well cleared of stock, and our quotations of last week, at the close, are well sustained. A better demand also prevails for local and Southern trade. The total receipts of Cheese at this point from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1 are 223,655 packages, showing a decrease compared with the same period of last year of 60,300 packages; and as farmers and factories have sold their stock freely, the deficit may be attributed to a decreased make. We note the export of Cheese from this port to London and Liverpool in comparison with that of last year as follows, viz.: To Liverpool and London from May to Aug. 4, 1865, 231,876 boxes of 50 lbs.; to Liverpool and London from May 1 to Aug. 4, 1866, 185,406 boxes of 50 lbs.; decrease in export, 46,470 boxes of 50 lbs. The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 23,212 boxes. We note advices received by telegraphic cable from England, Aug. 4, report the Cheese market well sustained and firm. We quote:

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℔ lb.	18½	@19½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℔ lb.	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℔ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℔ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb.	5	@ 9
Farm Dairies—common, ℔ lb.	10	@15

RICE—Has been held more firmly, in view of the recent heavy purchases on speculative account, but has been less urgently sought after, including Rangoon at $9 75@$10 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for at steady prices. Sales, since our last, 750 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 9¾@12½c.; and 480 boxes Havana, at 11½c.@14c., ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in request, at 13½c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 82,000 lbs. at 19½c.@22c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 85,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 76,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is quiet and nominal to-day.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 250 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ℔ lb.; 15,000 bushels Wheat and 14,000 bushels Corn at 5d. ℔ bushel. For London, 7,000 bushels Corn on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, POCA-HON-TAS; or YE GENTLE SAVAGE. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8. G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE PHANTOM OF TORMENAR and THE GOOSE WITH GOLDEN EGGS.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The letter of our correspondent in Mexico gives important information respecting a conspiracy against the Imperial Government, in which many prominent men, active supporters of SANTA ANNA, were concerned. Fifty-two of them have been arrested, including Senor LUCUNZA, Minister of State, three other members of the Cabinet, and other palace officials. The conspirators were combining, it is asserted, to overthrow the Government of the Empire and to reinstate SANTA ANNA as President or Dictator.

Dr. WM. READ, City Physician of Boston, writes: "The City of Boston is entirely free from Asiatic cholera, and has been throughout the season, with a single exception—the case of a soldier who died here on his way from Hart's Island, N. Y., to Manchester, N. H. In this case the thorough eradication of all the sources of contagion, by burning and otherwise disinfecting, prevented the spread of the disease; and it is confidently hoped that similar success may attend like precautions in the future."

Dispatches from St. Joseph state that the Indian depredations in the vicinity of Fort Laramie and on Powder River were assuming a more determined and warlike character. The Government cattle at the fort had been run off, and on Powder River three forts had been burned by the Indians and thirty-five men killed. There had also been serious fights and destruction of trains near Fort Reno and Fort Conner.

There is a mania for camping out prevailing among the New-England people. On the grounds near the Atlantic House, Hingham, Mass., are camped out a party of men, women and children, to the number of about 150, hailing from Nashua, N. H. All along shore may be seen numerous tents of camping parties, which gives the whole scene an appearance of a muster-field.

Among the last acts of Congress was the passage of a joint resolution urging on the State Executives the wisdom of presenting to all patriotic citizens considerations in favor of securing a full representation of the resources of each State at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, is the first Governor to respond to this resolution, and has issued an excellent address on the subject.

Prof. PORTER, of Yale, has placed on exhibition in Trumbull Gallery, New-Haven, a painting by a young artist in Antwerp, who was born without arms. The painting was executed by the use of his toes in place of fingers, and is said to be of a high order. We understand that the artist has received several medals for his works. A photograph of the artist in his studio is on exhibition at the gallery.

A man named HART, Superintendent of an oil well in Tideoute, Penn., was descending the shaft with a lighted lantern last Friday, when an explosion occurred, and he was instantly killed. His remains were found terribly mutilated at the bottom of the well. He was a resident of Reading, Mass., where he leaves a wife and several children.

Secretary MCCULLOCH arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., in the revenue cutter *Northerner* on Wednesday, accompanied by his wife and daughter. After a brief call on one of his relatives, he proceeded by rail to Kennebunk, Me., the place of his nativity, where he spends a few days. He will then return to Washington in the *Northerner* from Portsmouth.

At a meeting in Buffalo, on Tuesday evening, Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, Mayor WELLS, Hon. N. K. HALL and JASON SEXTON, Esq., were added to the Committee of Arrangements to prepare for the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which is to be held in that city next week, commencing on Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Santa Fe *Gazette* of the 21st ult., contains the inaugural address of Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL, Governor of New-Mexico, delivered at the capital of the Territory on the previous Monday. The address is brief, and abounds in good strong sensible remarks which indicate fair executive ability.

The Mexican Liberals have declined the proffered services of Gen. SANTA ANNA, and the Government has published its reasons for so doing. These include the statement that SANTA ANNA originally favored foreign intervention and that the Mexican people have lost all confidence in him.

The Denver *News* of a late date reports heavy rains in the mining regions. Pleasant Valley was almost filled up by bowlders, and earth washed down from the mountains, and more than a mile of flume swept away. The loss in this gulch alone is about $25,000.

The Wilmington *Journal* of Aug. 8 states that at a recent marriage in Sampson County, N. C., forty-three persons were seriously poisoned, and that several of them have since died. Whether the poisoning was accidental or intentional was not known.

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the New-York State Sabbath School Teachers' Association will convene in the First Presbyterian Church (Rev. P. H. FOWLER, D. D.) at Utica, on Tuesday, Aug. 21, and continue through Wednesday and Thursday.

The cable fleet fitted out for the purpose of recovering the line lost in 1865 was to sail from Heart's Content yesterday. If successful, the balance will be immediately laid, the *Great Eastern* having on board a surplus sufficient to complete the line.

The Board of Louisiana Levee Commissioners have passed a resolution requesting the Governor to convene the Legislature in extra session for the purpose of making an appropriation for reconstructing the levees.

The Congregational Church in East Providence, R. I., was broken open at some time between Sunday evening and Tuesday morning, and robbed of carpets, chairs, a sofa, &c.

One hundred and eighty-three thousand bushels of corn have been distributed among the destitute in Georgia. About 40,000 persons were the recipients.

The Texas Legislature met at Austin on the 6th inst., and was duly organized. The inauguration of Gov. THROCKMORTON was to take place yesterday.

A dangerous counterfeit of the denomination of $5 on the First National Bank of Newburyport, Mass., has made its appearance.

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., arrived at Concord, N. H., on Wednesday morning, from Montreal.

LOCAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, an affidavit from the Kings County Sheriff's subordinates was read, showing that he has supplied wholesome food for the convicts in Kings County Jail. Dr. CRANE reported that the Brooklyn Common Council had, at length, voted to expend $15,000 in cleaning the streets of the city. A telegram from the Mayor of Wilmington informed the Board that vessels from New-York are subjected to fifteen days quarantine at that port. Judge CARDOZO's sweeping injunction, forbidding the Board to meddle in any manner with the business of any butcher in the City, having been modified by Judge DALY, the Board renewed its orders to six butchers whose slaughter-houses have been declared nuisances. It was likewise ordered that Astoria Jail be rendered habitable.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was allowed yesterday by Judge DALY, of the Common Pleas, to bring up the body of JOHN PERCY from Ludlow-street Jail. PERCY was fined $200 by Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, on Monday last for contempt of Court. Being unable to pay the fine he was sent to prison. The writ granted yesterday was made returnable this morning at 11 o'clock. Judge DALY informed the prisoner's counsel that the decision of Judge BARNARD could not be reviewed, and that the writ would probably be discharged as soon as it was returned.

The injunction order granted by Judge CARDOZO two or three weeks since in the suit of CHARLES COOPER and another *vs.* The Board of Health, was so modified yesterday by Judge DALY that it shall not apply to any other persons than the plaintiffs in the suit. This action relates to the driving of cattle through the streets, and by the order as it was previously, the Health Board were restrained from interfering with all butchers in the City. The argument of the case of COOPER, &c., is set down for next Monday at 11 o'clock.

The official bulletins at the office of the Board of Health, yesterday, reported only eleven cases of cholera in this City and five in Brooklyn. This is exclusive of the hospitals and institutions of both cities, wherein were eighty-nine patients. Cholera appeared in the Tombs on Wednesday night; but the removal of the afflicted and prompt and complete disinfection of the prison checked the malady after it had prostrated two prisoners.

In compliance with a resolution which was recently passed by the Metropolitan Board of Excise, requesting Gov. FENTON to appoint an extraordinary General Term of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, whereat Judge CARDOZO's decisions may be reviewed, the Governor has appointed the 29th inst. for the holding of such term of the Court.

Mrs. ELIZABETH YOUNG, while temporarily insane yesterday morning, jumped from the third story window of her residence in Broadway, near Manhattan-street, having her infant child in her arms. She was not dangerously injured, though insensible when picked up, and the babe suffered no injury whatever.

JAMES HUGHES, charged with defrauding JAS. RIELLY of his bounty at Hoboken, was again up before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, and was discharged on the ground that if any offence had been committed, the testimony went to show that it had been committed in the State of New-Jersey, and in another district. He therefore discharged HUGHES.

Owing to the rain yesterday the visit down the bay, part of the programme set down for the amusement of our royal Queen EMMA, was postponed till to-day. Her Majesty received a number of visitors yesterday afternoon. On the return from the trip down the bay the royal party will visit the Navy-yard.

The American Dental Convention was held at Clinton Hall, in this City, on Wednesday and yesterday. The meeting was very largely attended, and many interesting subjects relating to dentistry were ably discussed. The next meeting is to be held in this City on the first Tuesday in March.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the Recorder sentenced a number of prisoners to various terms in State Prison and Penitentiary, respectively. The Grand Jury will finish their labors to-day, and the Court will probably sum up its business for the term.

A new Police Station has been organized at Yonkers by the Board of Commissioners. The force will consist of two Sergeants and twelve patrolmen, some of whom will be mounted.

The case of WM. GURNEY, charged with passing a counterfeit $50 United States Treasury note, was up before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, and adjourned till to-day.

The National Board of Underwriters are considering the questions of increasing the rates of insurance and better securing the punishment of incendiarism.

United States 5-20s sold as high as 110 ℔ cent. yesterday. The business in the Government Funds was generally active and at rising prices. The Railway speculation also continued buoyant. Gold not so firm as on Wednesday. Money easy. Exchanges on Europe quiet, and the rates easy for buyers.

Domestic Produce was in more request yesterday at firmer prices, chiefly for breadstuffs. Foreign merchandise was inactive at about previous figures. The freight engagements were light.

The Philadelphia Convention—Whom Shall it Represent?

To the Editor of the New York Times:

You oppose admission to the Philadelphia Convention of those who were during the war known as "peace Democrats." Will you allow me seriously and in the best temper to ask you why? And to prevent misunderstanding, I preface that I belonged to that division of the Democracy, and without one special interest in the South, I have ever believed that a State (North or South) might lawfully secede from the Union, and I frankly adhered to and avowed that belief.

I found many in your party, who in fair and friendly discussion, admitted that, as a constitutional and historical question, there was ground for honest difference of opinion in respect to it. My opinion involved no enmity to the North, (my section,) no conscious infidelity to the Constitution as the bond of union—no intention or desire to favor Slavery, as to which, indeed, I doubt whether your opinions and my own differed, and no wish whatever for personal political advancement. I am not an office-seeker, and I declined an offer to include my name as a delegate to the proposed Convention.

This I did because I wished to avoid occasions for disagreement in the Convention, but not to reflect in the least on the right of the Democrats referred to, to participate in the Convention.

And now, lest I extend too far in individual allusions, let me say a few words as to the reasonableness of your opposition. You are sincere, but are you judicious?

What was once debateable as to the limits of State rights has been settled, and the irreversible determination of the people, by the voice and results of war, is accepted by all alike—a State once in this Union may not secede without consent of the Union.

If the opposition to us now proceeds from resentment, it is unworthy of the Conservative and Union sentiment of the pending Union movement, and will certainly imperil the success in coming elections of the Union Party. Counter resentment will in many districts keep from voting enough to lose the election. Peace Democrats were by no means few. To undercount them is no slight error.

But perhaps it is distrust of the sincerity of these Democrats that actuates you. If so, permit me, and not with a disrespectful feeling either, to suggest that if past differences have begotten doubt on one side, may it not just as naturally (perhaps, let us admit, not so justly) beget it in respect to your side?

Is it not the time now to forego, if not to forget, all unfavorable construing of adversaries in past politics?

CITIZEN.

We shall respond to these inquiries with perfect frankness and respect. The tone in which they are put and the temper they indicate, invite the one and command the other.

The object of the Philadelphia Convention is to bring together sections, States and men now separated by memories of war, and by the fact of victory on one side and defeat on the other. That object will be attained just in proportion as the character and conduct of the Convention may command the respect and confidence of the great body of the American people. If it should be made up on the part of the South of men like TOOMBS, DAVIS, RHETT, WADE HAMPTON and others, who were the original authors of the rebellion, and on the part of the North of men who, like WOOD, VALLANDIGHAM, VOORHIES, and others, held the right of secession, and gave the rebellion all the aid and comfort they could, in opposition to the efforts of our Government to suppress it, we submit to our correspondent whether it would command confidence enough with the people to give it any moral weight whatever. Under such counsels it would be regarded as simply a reorganization of the Secession party,—aiming to bring the political control of the Government into the hands and under the control of those who had failed in their armed attempt to overthrow it; and its effect would be still further to stimulate the efforts and justify the fears and strengthen the hands of the Radical faction which resists and has thus far prevented the restoration of the Union.

The concerted effort made by the Radical organs to fasten this character upon the Convention in advance of its meeting, shows clearly enough their perception of this fact. So long as they can lead the public to believe that it is to be controlled by Southern rebels and Northern "peace-men," they do not fear its influence. It becomes formidable to them and their schemes just in proportion as it is seen to be under the direction of men who in the South were never original advocates of secession, and who in the North sustained the Government in its contest with the insurrection.

This is the reason why we deem it wise for "peace Democrats" like those referred to, to "take back seats" in the Convention. They can do it no good, and they are likely to do it a great deal of hurt. If they desire the Union they profess to seek, they will not thrust themselves into its councils. And we have the best reasons for believing that this is the deliberate opinion of Southern delegates, who are sincere and patriotic advocates of a restored and peaceful Union, as well as those Northern Democrats who have been most patriotic throughout the war.

The National Union Movement—its Growing Strength.

The vitality and growing power of the National Union movement could not be more strikingly exemplified than by the proceedings of the Massachusetts Convention. Not for years has Faneuil Hall presented an assemblage so admirably representing the character, the intelligence, the social and business influences of the State. Old line Democrat and old line Whig stood side by side. The Chairman of the Convention which first nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN affiliated with the President of the largest bank in Boston, who until now has had nothing to do with politics. Mere party tricksters met no recognition. It was an assemblage of earnest men, gathered from all parts of the State, and more truly embodying its moral strength and conservatism than any meeting held since the close of the war. Nothing but a strong patriotic purpose could have brought such men together; only a sense of danger could have induced some of them to enter the political arena in any capacity; and in their action we have evidence of the anxiety with which the national situation is considered, in a locality where Radicalism has been supposed to be omnipotent. The prevailing feeling found expression in the opening remarks of the Chairman, Col. SALTONSTALL. The nation—he said in substance—has been grievously disappointed. It waged an exhausting war to prevent the secession of the South, and in the triumph of our arms it saw the perpetuity of the Union in all its integrity. The policy of President JOHNSON, carrying forward the policy of Mr. LINCOLN, is designed to perfect this result. But Congress has endeavored to do what the South has been taught should not be done: it has kept the Union severed by excluding the Southern States, and has so complicated the relations of the general Government with the South, that to-day the question of restoration is more complicated than when GRANT dictated the terms of the rebel surrender. This statement of the case fairly reflects the popular feeling of the country. It is seen that the policy of Congress is a policy tending to disunion. It is seen that what JEFFERSON DAVIS could not accomplish is being accomplished by members of Congress representing Northern constituencies. And hence the spread of the conviction embodied in the Boston resolution—"That every national motive of public or private interest calls upon sober and patriotic citizens in this exigency to lay aside ordinary differences of political opinion and feeling, in order to restore to their former integrity and vigor our republican institutions on the common issues of the Constitution and the Union."

Everywhere throughout the North and West there are signs as significant as those which come from Faneuil Hall. The Saratoga Convention is not inferior to that of Boston in the standing of its members, or the felicitous blending of all shades of the Union sentiment. Union Republicans and Union Democrats meet to advance a cause which is superior to party; meet upon a basis on which extremists, whether called Democrats or Republicans, cannot honestly pretend to stand. At Saratoga, as at Boston, only really National Conservative delegates obtain prominent recognition. In other States the same ball is in motion, with an ever-increasing momentum. Mr. SETH M. GATES is not the only old Abolitionist who has left the disunionists and identified himself with the national movement; nor is THOMAS J. TURNER, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Illinois, alone in cutting adrift from local organizations now prostituted to Radical uses. Each is the type of a class. The Conservative upheaval is general. A wide-spread discontent with the present aspect of affairs serves at once to justify the national movement and to stimulate hopes of its success. The suspicion with which it was for a time regarded by Unionists has disappeared under the influence of discussion, and at this moment its moral force is unmistakable. There has been nothing like it since the struggle which lifted a Republican President into power. The popular heart beats to the music of the Union; and the Radicals, who would sacrifice the Union to their theories and passions, must stand aside.

It cannot be denied that the increasing popularity of the movement is in some degree a result of the manner in which it has been responded to by the South. Many who had credited the lies of the Radical press were apprehensive that the Southern delegations would be in the hands of "unrepentant rebels." Others thought that under the guise of an effort to nationalize opinion something would be done to serve the interests of a particular party. But both of these impressions have been weakened, if not entirely effaced by the temper displayed upon the subject in the Southern States. A more just appreciation of the spirit and purposes of the call for the Convention could not be desired. It has been hailed as an olive-branch, proffered in good faith by the national men of the North, and the response of the Southern people has been worthy of the occasion. Harsh memories have been allowed to slumber. Old controversies have been passed over as dead and buried. The wisdom of sending moderate men to confer with moderate men has been practically asserted. And, so far as we can now judge, the Southern section of the great gathering at Philadelphia will equal the highest expectations of the North in its readiness to forego former causes of difference, and to coöperate in the movement for national harmony on the basis of a restored Union. The murmurings of a few extreme journals do not materially disturb this anticipation. They show that the folly which disdains conciliation, and would welcome anarchy under a pretence of loving principle, is not confined to either section. But, generally speaking, throughout the South, as at Boston and Saratoga, the places of honor and trust have been assigned to prudent, conservative men, whose action may be awaited with confidence.

Without accepting implicitly dispatches that have been telegraphed from Washington upon the subject, we have no doubt that the tone of the Convention might, from the outset, be safely left to the Southern delegates. They know too well the importance of the interests at stake to sacrifice them at the bidding of trading politicians, or to meet the promoters of the movement in aught but a conciliatory spirit. Hence we apprehend little difficulty in reference to the standard of admission. The controlling opinion will be conservative—so conservative, that should delegates who are objectionable because of their antecedents obtain admission, they will be practically powerless. The few who may present themselves, we predict, will be Northern, not Southern, men; and none will be more concerned than the Southern delegates in consigning them to back places, and in excluding them altogether, if possible. Their own sense of propriety, of honor, should cause them to absent themselves. But whether in or out of the Convention, they will have no influence in its proceedings. Their very presence will necessitate a more explicit expression of the loyalty and conservatism which form the foundation of the movement, and are the sole guarentees of its success.

Opening of the Prussian Chambers.

The fitful flashes that made so many people doubtful as to the future utility of the ocean telegraph, have been succeeded by a regular, connected, intelligible news dispatch of over a column in length, in our yesterday's issue. The immensity of the undertaking of this telegraphic connection is at once apparent from the fact that the royal speech at the opening of the Prussian Chambers, spoken at Berlin about noon on Monday, the 6th, is read in the TIMES by New-Yorkers, at their breakfast, on Thursday, the 9th of August—not three full days intervening. A wonderful progress, indeed!

The Royal speech is rather flat and less interesting than we had expected, after the series of such splendid victories by the Prussian armies. The most interesting portion of it is that the King admits that "his" Government has been for years carried on "without a legal basis," and in defiance and open violation of the Constitution, which he had sworn to maintain. Relying upon the changed condition of parties in the new Chamber of Deputies, by which the feudal or aristocratic and ministerial party has received such large accessions that it will probably command a working majority, he expresses his hope that the Chambers will grant an indemnity for the past illegal course of his Government, and also "the means for a successful termination of the war." This sentence is significant, as well as another, that "it *may* be expected that the political position of the Fatherland *will* admit of an extension of the frontier of the State, and the establishment of an united Federal army under the leadership of Prussia." Connecting these expressions in the speech from the throne with the King's reply to the deputation of the Berlin municipality, before the opening of the Chambers, in which he said that the independence of Prussia had been assured, and the reorganization of Germany "*may*, by the help of God, also be obtained," we are certainly justified in believing that as to ultimate peace—nay, even as to the definite conditions of the preliminaries of peace, nothing had yet been finally agreed upon, not, at least, as late as last Monday; for, if otherwise, if peace had become a certainty and its conditions fixed, why not refer to it upon so solemn an occasion as a speech from the throne? Why, on the contrary, ask for "means for the successful termination of the war?" Why speak doubtingly of the prospect for the reorganization of Germany and the extension of the Prussian frontiers? As Kings never write their own speeches—NAPOLEON does, but he is not a King—but leave it to their Ministers to do it for them, and as the Prussian King has so bold, so reckless, so unscrupulous a man like BISMARCK for his Minister and author of his speeches, we confess that we find this Royal opening speech exceedingly tame and unsatisfactory.

THREE MONTHS OF CRIME.—The periodical returns of arrests for the various offences committed against the law in any community must always be important, as indicating the progress of that community in good or evil ways. In this City this is especially the case, for we possess among us elements of disorder which are found in no other upon the American Continent. New-York is, in fact, not so much American as cosmopolitan, and we have to endure the imported vices of all the world beside. A comparison of the three months ending with July 31, a report of which we printed a day or two since, with the first quarter of the year is not uninteresting as showing how, from some cause or other, the extent of crime varies at different times.

During the first three months of the year there were 16,593 arrests, 4,460 being of females, and 12,133 males. In the second quarter the corresponding items stand 21,620, 5,262, 16,258. There is, therefore, an excess of 5,037 arrests during the latter over the former. These figures do not, however, imply an increase in the graver crimes. There were 1,675 arrests under the Health and Excise laws, which is an almost entirely new item. There were 1,368 cases more of disorderly conduct and simple assault, and if we allow 600 more for the decrease which occurred in the March quarter from the average of the same period in previous years, the actual total increase in the June quarter is seen to consist of less serious offences than may be supposed. The balance of the increase is, further, made up of arrests for matters which, while they are of a comparatively trifling nature, indicate a very satisfactory amount of police vigilance.

When the returns of professional crime are considered, it will be found that they vary but little, as a general rule. Burglary, pocket-picking, highway robbery, grand larceny, and kindred offences are undertaken by professional criminals, and there is an average of detection which may with some certainty be arrived at. One of the most melancholy items in the last report is that which notes 79 cases of abandonment. This crime, whether the abandoned person be wife or child, is encouraged by the vast extent of our territory, and the consequent difficulty of arresting the criminal. The wives of many idle men are too familiar with the specious story of "seeking work" hundreds of miles away, and returning only at long intervals without funds and with wasted health. The crime of arson has for a time diminished. There are six arrests as against fourteen. Nor is the arrest of eight murderers at all to be regarded as indicating a high degree of mortality from murder, considering that, in spite of law and all reason, vast numbers of the undisciplined of our fellow-residents consider the revolver and the knife as necessary as the latch-key and the toothpick.

On the whole, the general impression created by these quarterly reports is, that the labors of the police are, in the face of many difficulties peculiar to New-York, very onerous and very faithfully performed. To say that so far as appearance goes the force is far beyond that of any European nation in dress, appearance and intelligence, is simply to say that with us a police officer is neither a lackey nor a serf. But it would be easy for any police to be unfaithful, and for its chiefs to be corrupt. Happily with us there is neither the one nor the other. And while the tables which we have hastily glanced show a great mass of crime, we are thankful to feel that they are no worse.

A LONDON LAWYER ON JUDGE CARDOZO'S DECISION.—Every American is at times amazed and disgusted at the ignorance displayed in England in reference to matters here. The latest extraordinary display of that ignorance which has come under our eye was in a recent article in the London *Law Times*, which editorially announced to its readers that "the United States Court has declared the famous Maine Liquor Law, though adopted by the State of Maine, to be 'unconstitutional and wholly void.'" We puzzled our brains for a moment to think how or when the Maine Law had come before any United States Court, and which one of the Courts of the United States could be meant by the words "the United States Court." But the words "unconstitutional and wholly void," recurred to us as having been used in a recent and somewhat notorious decision in this City, and a little further examination showed us that it was indeed Judge CARDOZO's decision in relation to our Excise Law, of which this writer was speaking, and that he was too ignorant and too careless to perceive that the Court of Common Pleas of this City was not a "United States Court" at all, and that the Excise Law relating to the granting of licenses in this City and some surrounding territory had about as much to do with the Maine Liquor Law, as it had with the English Bribery Act. He evidently thought that this was an instance of the increased power of the Federal Government arising out of the suppressson of the rebellion, for he makes quite a point that the statute was set aside by the United States Court as repugnant to the Federal Constitution, "though adopted by the State of Maine." The beauty of the whole is, that this decision of Judge CARDOZO's is cited with approbation, because the grounds of it are declared to be "the constitutional objections *to the attempt now being made by the Democratic party to introduce a like despotic law into this country.*" The influence of the liberal party—or as this writer calls it, the Democratic party—in England has been so much increased by the success and power of democratic institutions, as shown by the overthrow of the rebellion in this country, that its opponents are in mortal fear of its carrying through any reform which it undertakes, and hence, when they think they see an argument against any such measure to be derived from anything that is said or done here, they snap at it without always waiting to see whether it is what they think it is. There is nothing which the Tory Press of England delight to publish so much just now as defects and failures in our systems. Our modes of legislation and its results, our judicial system and the evils of our society, never were scanned with a more unfriendly eye, or pointed out with a more unfriendly hand than now by some, if not all of the Tory papers.

What the prospects are that the "Democratic Party" of England will be enabled to carry through Parliament a prohibitory liquor law, we are unable to say. But it is very certain that no argument whatever against it can be drawn from Judge CARDOZO's decision that a license was a contract, and that the Excise Law, because it did not in terms make a distinction between those who previously had licenses and those who had not, was void as to everybody; and for the *Law Times*, which proclaims itself to be "The journal of the law and the lawyers," to attempt to draw such an argument shows either an ignorance or a readiness to deceive its readers which is discreditable.

THE TWO SCIENTIFIC BODIES.—In reply to an inquiry, we would say that the "National Academy of Sciences," now in session at Northampton, is an entirely different body from the "American Association for the Advancement of Science," which opens its session at Buffalo next week. The latter is an old national scientific Congress, which held annual sessions in various cities of the country long prior to the commencement of the war, but whose meetings were interrupted by the outbreak of the rebellion. It now meets for the first time since 1861. The other body, that first mentioned, is a comparatively new organization, having been created by act of Congress in 1863. It is, unlike the other, a close corporation, consisting of fifty members, the admission of a new member being possible only in case of a vacancy caused by death or resignation. Most of its members were members of the older body in former years, and formed the new association party on account of the suspension of the latter, partly because of dissatisfaction with its system of membership, and partly, it is said, because of a desire to obtain assistance and aid from the Government, which by the act of incorporation, is empowered to call upon it for special investigations and reports. Its members embrace the most eminent names in all departments of science in this country; and the fact that at least two-thirds of them are seceders from the old "Association" gives the latter a character very different and inferior to that which it formerly had. We were always very friendly to the "Association" in the years of its activity and eminence; but those who can recall its leading members and shining lights, and who may have observed in our dispatches the roll of members of the new concern, can only feel sorry that it will no more be what once its was.

MR. SEWARD'S POSITION.—The Auburn (N. Y.) *Advertiser* has the following:

> "We have good authority for stating that the representation made to our citizens that Gov. SEWARD especially requests that they will sign the call, that is being circulated, for the appointment of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, is utterly false. Gov. SEWARD has a policy of his own, and a reason for it. He does not ask his friends and neighbors to commit themselves to any measure which they consider wrong, or as having a tendency to disorganize the great Union Republican party of the North."

Gov. SEWARD always had a "policy of his own," and has never hitherto been unable to "give a reason for it." Those who have been so eager to denounce him, in the face of his whole history and of every sentiment he has ever uttered or held, as having deserted the Union Party and gone over to the rebels and Copperheads, will, sooner or later, understand his position and their own a good deal better than they do now. Mr. SEWARD has devoted the whole of his life, with a degree of ability and fidelity seldom paralleled, to the promotion of Republican principles, as the basis of a permanent and peaceful Union. Now, that those principles are established, he is more than ever anxious that the Union, interrupted by war, should be restored. He looks to the Philadelphia Convention as likely to prove an important agency in effecting that restoration. Whether it will have a tendency to "disorganize the Union Republican party of the North" or not, will depend far more on the action of that party than on anything the Convention itself may do or say.

SENSATION JOURNALISM.—When the present cholera attack began to develop itself, many persons doubted the propriety of publicly recording its daily progress. It was thought, and not unnaturally, that the feeling of alarm would be intensified thereby, and that the power of the disease would be increased in consequence. The good sense of the community prevailed, and instead of fears being excited by the daily bulletins, the contrary has proved to be the case. The public had a right to expect, however, that the descriptive powers of no person connected with the press would be exercised with a view of creating mere sensation by exaggerating the actual mortality and the actual danger. Yet the *World* had the folly and bad taste to admit such writing into its columns. No more mischievous or reprehensible course could have been taken, and if the journal in question thought itself benefited by such it made a very great mistake. It is very well to be smart, but the chief smartness in such matters consists in telling the truth. False representations and enlarged estimates of the progress of cholera are as wicked as they are cruel. It is fortunate, however, that the number of cases has so sensibly decreased within the last two days, that the reports we speak of are rendered too absurd upon their face for continuance.

WHAT WE WANT.—If BISMARCK's success was owing to the fact of his being "the only man in Germany who knew what he wanted," the Conservative-Union Party in this country deserve success for a similar reason. They are able to tell clearly and simply and certainly what they want; and that is, the reëstablishment of the Union, completely and fully, on the basis of the Constitution. We never could get from the Radical leaders in Congress a definition of their purpose. They assailed the President, assailed what he had done and was doing, maligned their political adversaries, excoriated the Southern people, and expressed their dissatisfaction with everything. We had from them negations beyond number, and fault-finding without limit. But they never formed among themselves, or presented to the people, a definite statement as to what they really wanted, or what fixed and positive and feasible course they would pursue in effecting the great object of national desire—the reconstruction of the Union of the States. It is here that the Radicals fail, and here that the Conservative Unionists have such a great advantage over them.

"PRINCIPLES NOT MEN."—The Radical press have had very little to say about the resolution adopted, and the principles set forth, by the various State Conventions and public bodies which have made the appointment of delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia. They confine themselves to vicious personal assaults upon the members, and to prognostications of bad results from the Convention. This is undoubtedly the best course for them at present. From time to time we have published many of these resolutions of the various State Conventions. They have all been marked by a high patriotism, a trusty loyalty, a national spirit and a conciliatory disposition. But one purpose has been evident in them all—to reëstablish the Union, fully and completely, on the basis of the Constitution. If the principles maintained and promulgated by the National Convention be equally unassailable and national, there will remain nothing for virulent Radicalism but misrepresentation, falsehood and personal calumny.

A SLIGHT ERROR.—The Albany *Evening Journal* is getting to be ignorant as well as reckless. It says:

> "The Union Republican Association of the Ninth Congressional District has unanimously adopted a resolution repudiating its representative, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND."

It may do the *Journal* no harm, (though its readers will never be the wiser for it,) to know that Mr. RAYMOND represents the *Sixth* Congressional District, and has nothing whatever to do with the Ninth.

LIGHTS AT FERRIES.—We beg to call the attention of the proper officer, whoever he may be, to the wretched lighting of some of our ferry-bridges. They are actually traps for the unwary, or for those whose eyesight happens to be defective. The Barclay-street and Hoboken ferry bridges are a case in point, and are anathamatized by crowds continually. If the owners of this or any other ferry have no feeling which is worthy of being weighed against the gain of a few dollars, surely there is some competent authority to whom an appeal would not be in vain.

Cholera in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 9.

From 6 A. M. yesterday to 6 A. M. to-day there were [illegible] in this city.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

War Commenced Again—Six Men Murdered.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The express messenger from Junction City, Kansas, has received information from a brother of one of the massacred men, that the Indians have murdered six men in the vicinity of Fort Laramie.

The Indian war has commenced again. Several white men have been killed near Fort Reno. The Indians are stealing and driving off large numbers of cattle and horses. The Indians attacked a wagon train, carrying overland telegraph wire, near Julesburg, but were driven off.

MASSACHUSETTS.

National Academy of Science.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 9, 1866.

The National Academy of Sciences went into its third scientific session at 9 o'clock this morning. Prof. WHITNEY, of Yale College, read the first paper on "Grounds of Analogy between Linguistic Science and the Physical Sciences." He reviewed briefly the considerations which prove the study of languages to be a moral rather than a physical science. Yet linguistic science has many striking analogies with the physical sciences, especially in its method in collecting and observing facts, and drawing from them each of the uses, principles and laws of speech. Speech is a conscious act, but, as a system, the usages of speech are wholly inconscious. Language is not a mere human invention, but a development wrought by the changing needs and advancing knowledge of the races of men. A prolonged and lively discussion followed the reading of this paper, in which the effort was to make out that linguistic science has a physical department. Prof. WHITNEY agreed that sound is a physical product, but the science which is devoted to thought bearing sound is not a physical science. Language is a growth which is historical.

The next paper was by Prof. AGASSIS, on the "Limitation of Homologies," to which he showed the entire difference of structure between vertebrates, articulates, mollusks and radiates. He argued from it against Prof. DANA's principle of cephalization. In the absence of Prof. DANA he did not discuss the bearings of his views at any length. Prof. GIBBS, of Harvard College, read a paper on a new method of optical analysis, which he thought would be of great value when fully developed. Mr. HENRY MITCHELL then read a paper on recent soundings in the Gulf Stream, giving the mode and results of work near Southern Florida and Cuba, in which he had been engaged. Some discussion on his statistics followed, and also questions. J. E. OLIVER then read a mathematical paper on repeated linear substitutions, which was warmly praised by Prof. PEIRCE, who considered it a great forward step in mathematics.

Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, of New-York, was then invited to sit with the Academy, and present any papers he might have to offer. He came forward, and spoke at some length of the success of the efforts of the Academy and others to introduce the metric system of weights and measures, and especially of the five cent coin, which is five grammes in weight and one-fiftieth of a meter in breadth.

The cube of the breadth of five of these coins is a liter.

He urged the Academy to continue its efforts, and spoke of the desirability of a uniform coinage for the world, and the prospects of realizing such a good thing.

At 1 o'clock the Academy adjourned on account of the many papers remaining unread. An afternoon session will be held at 3 o'clock. The eulogy on Dr. EDWARD HITCHCOCK will be delivered to-night by J. P. LESLEY. THEO. STRONG, of Rutgers College, Gen. BARNARD and Mr. JAMES HALL, of Albany, are the latest arrivals of members.

The National Pomological Society.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The meeting of the National Pomological Society, assigned for the 4th of September, in St. Louis, has been postponed until next year, when it will take place in that city. Mr. WILDER, President of the Society, gives sufficient reasons for the change in a circular to members.

Military Riot at Helena, Ark.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The officers of the steamer *Mollie Hambleton* report that, as they passed Helena, Ark., on Tuesday evening, the Fifty sixth Regiment of United States Colored Infantry, which were there awaiting transportation to St. Louis, and thence to the Plains, had taken possession of the town, and were firing indiscriminately upon the whites, and swore they would burn the place and kill every white. One citizen, named GALBRETH, was fatally wounded. The excitement was intense, and the citizens were flying to places of safety.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 9.

GEORGE R. DODGE, Esq., a worthy citizen, died to-day. He was prominently known as having been selected from among the loyal citizens of Baltimore at the commencement of the rebellion to organize a provisional police force to succeed that of rebel Marshal KANE, and was appointed Provost-Marshal by Gen. BANKS when he assumed command. In this capacity he rendered important services to the Government.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 9.

VITO VITI, a prominent Italian merchant of this city, died this afternoon, aged 80 years.

Fire at Cairo.

CAIRO, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The tinware store of C. HENDERSON, and the queensware store of J. S. SWAYNE, No. 1 Ohio Levee, were burned this morning, and the contents totally destroyed. The building was owned by WM. BARKER, and insured for $10,000 in Eastern offices. The stock was insured for $13,000 in Eastern offices. The billiard saloon and restaurant of L. WINTERS, and clothing-store of P. NEFF, adjoining, were also considerably damaged. They were fully insured. Total loss is upward of $30,000.

Loss of the Steamer Bostonia by Fire.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The steamer *Bostonia* caught fire last night just below Marysville, Ky., and burned to the water's edge. Nearly all the passengers and crew were saved; one only is missing. Two were badly burned. The loss of cattle and freight is heavy. The steamer was nearly new, and valued at $100,000; insured for $60,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Schooner Wrecked on Lake Ontario.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 9.

A havy northeast storm is prevailing to-day on Lake Ontario.

The Canadian schooner *Elmira*, laden with stave-bolts, in endeavoring to enter the harbor of Genesee, about 9 o'clock this morning, struck upon the sunken east pier, and became a wreck. Capt. J. H. LEDYARD manned a lifeboat with twelve stout men and rescued the crew, who were clinging to the rigging as the waves swept over the wreck.

Fires—Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Aug. 9.

A fire at Castleton last night destroyed TRAVER's barn and other outbuildings. Loss $6,000.

A fire at Port Ewen, to-night, destroyed the hotel in the lower part of the town and an adjoining building. Loss not known.

A man was killed near Stuyvesant, in a gravel pit, on the Hudson River Railroad to-day.

The New-Orleans Riot.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 9.

A. KING CUTLER and other Conventionists have made affidavits before United States Commissioner HUSTED, charging Mayor MONROE and Sheriff HAYS with being principals or accessories to the homicide of the 30th ult.

Cotton to the President.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 9.

The first bale of new cotton received at Macon has been purchased by citizens of that place and shipped as a present to President JOHNSON.

Welcome Home.

ELMIRA, Thursday, Aug. 9.

Hon. HAMILTON WARD, United States Representative from this district, was welcomed home to-night by a large meeting of Republicans. Resolutions indorsing the Constitutional Amendment and the action of Congress were adopted.

Cholera.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 9.

Cholera has broken out among the negroes at Lawson's Place, near Braddock's Point. Twelve deaths have occurred since Monday, including two whites.

NEW YORK UNION CONVENTION

The Meeting Yesterday at Saratoga Springs.

Very Large Attendance of Delegates.

A Speech from Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin.

Robert H. Pruyn Chosen Permanent President.

Selection of Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

Resolutions, Remarks, Scenes and Incidents.

List of Delegates in Attendance.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1866.

A RAINY MORNING—OPENING OF THE CONVENTION.

The rain has fallen in torrents from earliest morning, and the town, delegates and inhabitants are drenched with water and plastered with mud.

The New-York train, which was due at 9 o'clock, was detained about two hours, in consequence of which the opening of the Convention was deferred until 12 o'clock. At that hour the pleasant auditorium of Leland's Opera-house was well filled with delegates and spectators. A strong effort was made to have the Convention at the St. Nicholas Hall, but wiser counsels prevailed, and the pilgrimage in the rain was confined to a tour through the Union Hall garden. The late arrivals were somewhat surprised at finding everything cut and dried for their use, and some of the contestants were disposed to take exception to the arrangements. It was too late, however, and at a little after noon Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL called the Convention to order, and proposed HOMER A. NELSON, of Poughkeepsie, as temporary chairman.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN—HIS SPEECH.

The nomination of Judge NELSON as temporary chairman was in accordance with the programme announced last night, by which a War Democrat should be given that position. The choice was unanimous, and his appearance was greeted with prolonged applause. His opening speech was brief and patriotic. Its clear definition of the President's platform, and its allusions to the State of Tennessee, were also greeted with cheers and applause.

THE FIRST POINT OF DIFFERENCE.

The first battle of the Convention was upon the question of Districts, in which the leaders were Mr. CAULDWELL, of the New-York *Mercury*, and Mr. HYATT, of Sing Sing, each heading a list of Delegates from Westchester County. Mr. CAULDWELL favored the calling of delegates by Assembly Districts, and after a series of skirmishes it was decided in his favor.

RECESS.

The Convention adjourned at 2:30 P. M. until 4 o'clock, in order that the Committee on Credentials might examine and hear arguments at the papers presented by the several delegates.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 4:30 o'clock the Opera House was crowded, many ladies gracing the scene with their presence.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE.

At this hour Judge NELSON appeared with Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin. Their entrance was greeted with tremendous cheering, the entire audience rising and shouting their applause. Judge NELSON then said:

"The Committee on Credentials are not yet ready to report, and pending their deliberations, I have the pleasure of introducing the friend of the President, the defender of his policy, Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin." [Immense cheering, long, prolonged.]

SENATOR DOOLITTLE'S SPEECH.

Senator DOOLITTLE then advanced to the front where he received for some moments a perfect ovation. He then said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I am here partially by accident and partially by design. I was at Buffalo on Tuesday night on my way to the Philadelphia Convention as a delegate from Wisconsin, and hearing of your Convention I could not resist the temptation of taking a look at the united wisdom and strength of my native State. [Cheers.] I was told that I should find here the greatest minds of the State of New-York, and I find my information true. The war has ended and peace has come. He trusted it had come to stay. The question is whether the American people can be as great and magnanimous in peace as they were powerful in war; how powerful the world now well knows since the war is over. Can we meet the problems which peace has brought? In his judgment, if we should follow in the footsteps of LINCOLN, [continued applause,] guided by the wise and humane principles which governed his career, "extending charity to all, malice toward none," in that same path which his successor is now treading, [Cheers,] we shall demonstrate that our people are as magnanimous in peace as they were strong in war. But if we shall follow the suggestions of THADDEUS STEVENS and his followers in their cry for vengeance upon the conquered, we shall be unworthy of America's earlier traditions. [Cheers.] There are some who say that the South has not been sufficiently punished. This he denied. They have lost that institution for which they staked their all. They have been desolated, while we of the North, although our sufferings and losses have been great, are not to be compared in this respect with the people of the South. The war was carried to their very doors; their property destroyed by hundreds of millions, and their population fairly decimated. They have, indeed, suffered most terribly and almost beyond precedent in the history of either ancient or modern warfare. The South has been punished, and in his judgment sufficiently punished to make her feel most keenly the enormity of the crime which there originated. The desolation created by the famous and proud march of SHERMAN to the sea, was enough to satisfy the spirit of revenge even of THADDEUS STEVENS. But from the spirit of revenge exhibited by some men, it really seemed that there were those who believed we were still at war. There were some men who were most warlike in peace. He confessed to no respect for such men. When we must have war, let it be as sharp and severe as a people can make it, for it is a mercy to their adversary. But when that adversary cries "enough," and, laying down his arms, submits to the conqueror, men who would still continue the warfare upon him are not fit to govern, and ought not to be trusted by a magnanimous or fair and free people. The wildest Indians on the Plains, when at war, practice all sorts of enormities. But even they could give lessons in humanity to the Stevenses of to-day. There are some who say that Mr. JOHNSON does not use the same language to the rebels of the South that he did two or three years ago. That is so. I do not. Do you? Then they were at war with us; they lost, we won, and now we are at peace with them. Our attitude toward them was that of war; now it is an attitude of peace. It should and does make a wide difference with a Christian people. So long as war exists it is a struggle between national forces; but when war is over the conflict is a moral conflict, and who does not know that in a moral conflict love is stronger than hatred. In mustering the hosts of men the doctrine of Christianity that "Thou shalt deal fairly and humanely with your enemy," is much more powerful than the doctrine of revenge. President JOHNSON would not do justice to the American people, nor to his own great mind, did he not realize this and act upon it as he is acting, with the justice and magnanimity of the true American gentleman and Christian ruler.

The Speaker briefly alluded to the patriotic career of the President in the Senate, and especially from the beginning of the rebellion. After the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, after the great victories, and after the Southern armies had surrendered, and the humbled Southern States sent delegates to Washington suing for pardon, he proved himself true to his country and true to himself, though he suffered as none of those who now denounce him ever suffered. He proved to the world that he, and through him the people of America, could be as great and magnanimous in peace as they were strong and powerful and brilliant in war. [Cheers for President JOHNSON and Senator DOOLITTLE.]

CONTESTED SEATS.

After the conclusion of Senator Doolittle's Address, the Committee on Credentials reported. The trouble in Kings County was settled by a compromise between the Johnson Club and the Republican delegates, as the list of delegates will rather clearly indicate.

A STIR ABOUT DELEGATES.

A lively debate followed the announcement of the list of delegates, on the introduction of the resolution appointing delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

Mr. DEWITT, of Kings County, made a stirring speech, urging that the whole matter be left in the hands of a Committee of Sixteen. This was controverted by a delegate from Sullivan County, and the whole affair was upset by a resolution directing the appointment of a Committee on Permanent Organization.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Organization reported the name of ROBERT H. PRUYN as President. That gentleman took the chair and delivered the following address:

SPEECH OF MR. PRUYN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you most sincerely for the high honor you have conferred on me, and with your kind assistance will endeavor to discharge the duties of the chair in such a manner as to expedite your business and meet your approval. From your action in the few hours allotted for your deliberations results will flow as far-reaching and important to the country and the world, as those which sprung from the action of the Convention which framed the Constitution of these States. We have not, indeed, met to establish or reëstablish a Union of these States. We have assembled because we maintain that the Union then established still exists; that it has never been dissolved; that these States are one and inseparable; and you will solemnly declare that in so far as depends on you, they ever shall be one and inseparable. To maintain this truth millions of freemen rushed to arms, and bled and died and triumphed over a hundred battle-fields. Wounded and maimed veterans in every city, village and hamlet in the land are living witnesses of that triumph, while vacant firesides and countless graves attest the severity of the conflict, and the stern and devoted patriotism of those who so nobly vindicated the national unity and indivisibility. Gentlemen, loyalty and patriotism are not confined by geographical lines. We this day rejoice that thousands in the South, as in the North, were found true to our glorious flag. The loyalty of many of our Southern brothers was tried in severer fires than was ours; and it was found to be of an enduring texture, which became more firmly knit as property vanished, families scattered and life threatened. We are proud to take them by the hand and call them brothers. And you, gentlemen, will concede them their rights as cheerfully and as fully as you will be zealous in maintaining your own. Our nation will now have an opportunity to show the world that it is as wise and magnanimous in peace as it was valiant, triumphant and powerful in war. Our veterans have laid down their arms and gone to their plows and their country homes. Congress desires to prolong the conflict; but miserable party triumphs on bloodless Congressional battle-fields are not required to supplement the splendid victories won by GRANT and SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and THOMAS, FARRAGUT and PORTER, and other illustrious heroes, whose names were not born to die. The true National Union men of the country, regardless of party names, unfettered by party ties, will repudiate the monstrous doctrine that our national galaxy had been destroyed. Some of the stars may have been for a season obscured, the lustre of a few may even yet be dimmed. But, thank God, every star is still there, not one has been blotted out. Animated by this patriotism, with bright eyes beaming on us, and the approving smiles of beauty, you will, I am sure, be able to adopt such wise measures as will, under the blessing of that God who has thus far, in peace and in war, guided our nation, meet the approval of your own consciences and of a grateful country. Gentlemen, with these brief remarks, I ask what is your further pleasure?

Mr. PRUYN's allusions to the ladies in the private boxes elicited a storm of applause, which was courteously acknowledged in behalf of the ladies by Miss BYLANT, of New-York.

COMMITTEES.

After the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions and a Committee to nominate delegates to Philadelphia, the Convention adjourned until 4:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

DISPUTES AND DIFFICULTIES.

The adjourned session of the Convention began at 9:30, at which time the Committees were not ready to report. The trouble, it seems, was not with the Committee on Resolutions, but with that on Delegates. Kings County is proverbial for political disagreements, and on this occasion she lived quite up to her reputation. Col. A. M. WOOD, one of the delegates from Brooklyn, objected at the outset to sit in convention with such men as BAUER and DEWITT, who were, in his opinion, coppery beyond redemption. The name of DEWITT was dropped from the compromise list in the Committee-room, but when the Secretary read the names before the Convention, it appeared with the rest. Col. WOOD and his friends threatened to withdraw, and would have done so, but it was represented to them that such a mutilation of the body politic wouldn't mend the matter, so they remained.

The same difficulty arose in the Committee room as to delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and the friends of the Johnson Club, in Kings County, felt bound to oppose the selection of Col. WOOD in return for his opposition to them.

SPEAKING AGAINST TIME.

As the hour wore on the Convention became impatient, and finally clamorous for speakers. Mr. DEWITT, of Kings, spoke against time, until after 10 o'clock, at which hour the Committees entered the hall.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

After the immediate adoption of the resolutions, the Secretary, Mr. E. O. PERRIN, read the list of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The names of Gen. DIX and HENRY J. RAYMOND were greeted with tremendous applause, and that of OAKEY HALL was likewise pleasantly noticed.

OTHER MEETINGS.

The report was heartily adopted, after which the motion giving the officers of the Convention power to call another meeting was discussed. Col. LUDLOW, of Suffolk, vehemently opposed the motion, and on vote it was lost.

THANKS.

Resolutions thanking the LELAND BROTHERS for the free use of their elegant Opera House were passed, and after complimentary resolutions in honor of the officer of the Convention, the body adjourned *sine die*.

DIABOLUS.

To the Associated Press.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 9.

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

The National Union Convention of the State of New-York met in the Union Hotel Opera House at noon to-day, and was called to order by Hon. RICHARD SCHELL, of New-York, on whose motion Hon. HOMER A. NELSON was appointed temporary chairman.

The delegates and outsiders present numbered about 600.

Mr. NELSON, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:

MR. NELSON'S SPEECH.

Accept my thanks, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred in calling upon me to preside during the preliminary organization of this Convention. You, gentlemen, come direct from the people, uncontrolled and uninfluenced by any political organization, for the purpose of giving effect to the almost universal sentiment, "that with peace would come complete and perfect reunion in sentiment and national action." By the articles of confederation, the union of the States, in express terms, was declared to be perpetual, and that the Federal Constitution established a Government indissoluble and permanent, is a question settled for all time by the patriotic and heroic men of the army and navy of the United States, in the great conflict which has so lately terminated; and that settlement is acquiesced in by the great mass of the people against whom the power of our soldiers and sailors was directed. No State can dissolve its relations with the sister States. Once a State in the Union it is entitled to all the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution. It is entitled to be represented not only on the flag, but in the Congress of the nation. To sustain the President of the United States in the contest forced upon him by the present Congress, the Convention at Philadelphia has been called, and that the great State of New-York is there properly represented is the duty imposed upon you. Gentlemen of the Convention, trusting that we may properly perform our allotted duty, and that harmony may prevail during our deliberations, again allow me to return you my thanks.

Mr. NELSON was frequently interrupted by loud applause during the delivery of his speech.

TEMPORARY SECRETARIES.

On motion, HENRY L. SCUDDER, of Suffolk, and WM. ALLEN, of New-York, were appointed temporary Secretaries.

READING THE CALL.

The call for the Convention was then read and approved.

CONCERNING CONGRESS AND ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

A delegate from Westchester remarked that some of the delegations were selected by Congressional Districts, and therefore moved that the credentials be presented by Congressional Districts.

This motion was opposed by THOMAS J. BARR and others, who insisted that they should be prescribed by Assembly Districts.

A motion to this effect finally prevailed.

ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES.

EDWARD N. RATHBUN, of Oswego, E. O. PERRIN, of Queens, and W. J. SMITH, of Whitehall, were appointed additional Secretaries.

CREDENTIALS.

The districts were then called for credentials, and independent of New-York and Kings Counties, from which there are contestants, one hundred and forty-three delegates answered to their names.

COMMITTEE ON CONTESTED SEATS.

On motion, it was resolved to appoint a Committee of five on Contested Seats, and J. R. Davis, M. G. Mandeville, P. H. Cowan, E. R. Apger and William Higby were appointed as such committee.

COMMITTEE TO DO ALL THE WORK.

Mr. TILDEN, of Columbia moved that a Committee of two from each Judicial District be appointed to report Delegates at Large and four Delegates from each Congressional District to the National Union Convention of Philadelphia.

This motion aroused considerable opposition and some confusion, and it was lost.

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

On motion, the Chair was authorized to appoint a Committee of sixteen on Permanent Organization, when a recess until 4 o'clock this afternoon was ordered.

CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. DAVIS then made a report from the Committee on Contested Seats, and it was adopted unanimously.

COMMITTEE TO SELECT DELEGATES.

The question was then called on the motion of HENRY J. TILDEN for the appointment of a Committee of Sixteen to report eight names for delegates at large, and four from each Congressional District, to represent the State in the Philadelphia Convention.

Mr. CHARLES W. BAKER moved, as a substitute, that the majority of each Congressional District delegation present be authorized to select the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

Mr. WM. DE WITT, of Kings County, favored the original motion, contending that the power should remain with the Convention.

Mr. JOHN STRYKER moved to lay the question on the table for the present, until the Committee on Permanent Organization should report, which was carried.

The following were announced as such Committee: First District—P. C. Van Wyck, Jacob L. Smith; Second—Silas Seymour, C. F. Maurice; Third—Justus W. Blanchard, J. S. Smith; Fourth—Cornelius Thompson, John P. Ball; Fifth—George S. Maynard, Delos De Wolf; Sixth—M. D. Frear, H. W. Shoemaker; Seventh—C. D. Stuart, —— Post; Eighth——— Haskell, L. W. Thayer.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

After a brief recess, the Committee reported as follows:

President—ROBERT H. PRUYN, Albany.

Vice-Presidents—For the Judicial Districts: Thomas J. Cramer and Gen. Van Brunt; C. F. Maurice and Silas Seymour; William Masten and H. W. Dixon; Smith Stillwell and George W. Chapman; George Ashley and Avery Skinner; E. H. Davis and Warren Gillett; M. S. Newton and J. C. Babcock; Lyman A. Spaulding and John H. Vought.

Secretaries—Thomas E. Smith, E. O. Perrin, Wm. H. Rice, W. J. Smith, Silas C. Grumman, J. C. Roby, H. V. Colt, S. M. Welsh.

ADDRESS OF MR. PRUYN.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. PRUYN made a brief address. (For report see above.)

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

DAVID R. FLOYD JONES moved the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted, and the following gentlemen were put on said Committee: Messrs. Thomas J. Barr, R. F. Bailey, D. R. F. Jones, Dennis McMahon, Hiram Perry, Hugh A. McClellan, Thomas J. Strong, E. Van Vorst, Egbert Bogg, N. W. Smith, Albert Phillips, S. C. Hitchcock, M. S. Newton, H. M. Fields, H. W. Comstock and L. Thayer.

APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES—THE COMMITTEE.

The question recurring on the motion of Mr. TILDEN for the appointment of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and all amendments being withdrawn, it was adopted unanimously.

The Chair then announced the following as the Committee of Nomination:

First District, Thomas J. Cramer, E. C. Johnson; Second, James S. See, Calvin E. Pratt; Third, B. H. Mills, H. A. Tilden; Fourth, Samuel C. Crane; Fifth, George Ashley, John Stryker; Sixth, W. R. Judson, S. H. Downs; Seventh, Charles B. Stuart, O. P. Maxwell; Eighth, James Willetts, John B. Vought.

The Convention then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 8—10 A. M.

Mr. JONES, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the propositions or platform of principles put forth by the National Union Committee in the call under which this Convention is now assembled, meets our unqualified approval.

Resolved, That as members of this convention representing the public sentiment of the State of New-York, we rejoice in an opportunity to express our unfaltering confidence in the ability and honesty of the Chief Executive of the nation, and in his fidelity to the great principles of constitutional law and liberty upon which the future safety and welfare of the nation depend.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the restoration of all the States lately in rebellion, but which are now loyal, to their full practical relations to the Union, including the right of representation in Congress in all cases of the legal election of loyal men; and that we hail with feelings of peculiar satisfaction the ultimate though partial and reluctant acknowledgement of this right by which the State of Tennesee, long and unjustly excluded, was permitted to resume her appropriate sphere of duty and fraternity at the close of the late session of Congress.

Resolved, That we deprecate the failure of Congress to coöperate in the measures for the restoration of the Union upon the honorable and advantageous terms initiated by the late President, and adopted by his successor, and also its postponement of measures which would lead to such restoration, and the adoption of those involving prodigal waste of the national treasure and expenditure of the public money.

Resolved, That the results of the late war have forever set at rest the questions out of which it arose, and that the efforts of the people of all these States should now be directed to the repair of its ravages by the development of the resources of our common country, endeared to us so much the more by the perils through which it has passed.

Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to our brave soldiers and seamen, who have periled their lives in defence of our institutions; that we may mourn the loss of hundreds of thousands who have laid down their lives upon the altar of our common country; that the Government and whole people should forever cherish their memory with pride and affection, and make ample provision for the comfortable support of their families.

THE SELECTION OF DELEGATES.

The Committee to approve the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention then submitted the following list, which was unanimously adopted:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

John A. Dix, Henry J. Raymond, Charles G. Myers, H. L. Comstock, Samuel J. Tilden, Wm. Kelly, Hiram Denio, Sanford E. Church.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

First—William H. Ludlow, E. O. Perrin, Thomas A. Jerome, Abram G. Stimers.

Second—Henry A. Pierson, E. J. Lowber, Thomas Kinsella, W. E. Robinson.

Third District—Martin Kalbfleisch, Jasper W. Gilbert, Calvin Pratt, Alfred M. Wood.

Fourth District—A. Oakey Hall, Edward S. Pierpont, James B. Taylor, Chas. A. Stetson.

Fifth District—E. Delafield Smith, Alexander W. Bradford, Nelson Taylor, Samuel R. Kirkham.

Sixth District—R. M. Blatchford, Hugh Gardner, Chas. P. Daly, Robert D. Holmes.

Seventh District—Abram D. Russell, Aaron B. Rollins, Wm. Boardman, Geo. W. Quintard.

Eighth District—Marshall O. Roberts, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Jno. E. Burrell, Geo. W. McLean.

Ninth District—Hosea B. Perkins, Henry A. Cargill, A. J. M. Pennington, Andrew Carrigan.

Tenth District—Silas Seymour, Jas. P. Sanders, Benj. Brandreth, Robert P. Parrott.

Eleventh District—John W. Brown, John C. Halley, Geo. W. Grier, Isaac Anderson.

Twelfth District—Hiram W. Dixon, Henry A. Tilden, A. H. Heustis, C. Wheaton.

Thirteenth District—Marinus Schoonmaker, Thad. Hait, D. R. Olney, Fred. R. Cook.

Fourteenth District—Robert H. Pruyn, Charles Goodyear, Franklin Townsend, Alfred Van Sanford.

Fifteenth District—Gideon Reynolds, Chas. Rogers, Thos. B. Carroll, James S. Smart.

Sixteenth District—Thos. S. Gray, A. C. Hand, Robt. S. Hale, Lot Chamberlain.

Seventeenth District—Albert Andrews, Smith Stillwell, Aaron S. Hopkins, Duncan S. Robertson.

Eighteenth District—Henry Churchill, George Briggs, Peter B. Yates, Simeon Sammons.

Nineteenth District—Benj. S. Rexford, Z. E. Goodrich, C. D. Fellows, Alfred Clark.

Twentieth District—Jas. Bradley, Geo. D. Brown, E. S. Lansing, George Ashley.

Twenty-first District—Theodore S. Faxton, Francis Kiernan, Daniel Utley, Palmer V. Kellogg.

Twenty-second District—Thomas Barlord, C. Hyde Beckwith, William Johnson, Max B. Richardson.

Twenty-third District—Vivus W. Smith, John J. Peck, Charles F. Williston, Samuel T. Smith.

Twenty-fourth District—George Humphrey, A. B. Williams, William C. Beardsley, George W. Cuyler.

Twenty-fifth District—Marsena R. Patrick, David H. Abel, E. B. Jones, Edward P. Fuller.

Twenty-sixth—J. B. F. Tracy, Geo. Bartlett, Fred. A. Davis, Jr., E. R. Apgar.

Twenty-seventh—Jno. Anot, James Dunn, Robert Campbell, Ira Center.

Twenty-eighth—Addison Gardner, Dan. H. Cole, Geo. C. Munger, Edwin T. Brown.

Twenty-ninth—Augustus S. Porter, Oswald Bard, James Jackson, Jr., L. W. Thayer.

Thirtieth—Wm. G. Fargo, Simeon R. Plimpton, Alex. W. Harvey, Wm. Williams.

Thirty-first—Chas. Lee, H. A. Riper, H. J. Miner, W. Pauget.

The Committee further recommended the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates above named, in session at Philadelphia, have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their delegation.

It was adopted.

FUTURE CONVENTIONS.

SILAS SEYMOUR moved that the officers of the Convention be authorized to call a future Convention if found necessary.

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW opposed the motion, and it was lost.

INSTRUCTIONS REFUSED.

C. O. PERRIN moved that the delegation to Philadelphia be requested to cast their votes there as a unit, which was tabled.

THANKS TO LELAND.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Messrs. LELAND for the free use of their Opera House.

THANKS TO THE OFFICERS.

With a vote of thanks to the officers of the Convention and cheers for President JOHNSON and the Union the Convention adjourned.

LIST OF DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE.

The following is a list of the delegates who were in attendance:

Albany—M. Barry, R. H. Pruyn, B. H. Mills, Gen. J. W. Blanchard, W. H. Rice, Francis Pruyn, Archibald Young, H. Perry.

Allegany—Ira Cutler, R. Church.

Broome—S. C. Hitchcock, Jacob C. Robin.

Cayuga—John S. Clark, A. Wood, D. O. Baker, Charles J. Durston.

Chatauqua—J. W. Breed, Abner Hazeltone, Jr.

Chemung—Wm. R. Judson, A. H. Baldwin.

Columbia—Hiram Dixon, R. F. White, H. A. Tilden, W. G. Mandeville.

Cortland—Samuel T. Smith.

Delaware—A. B. Chamberlin, Warren Gillett.

Dutchess—David Warren, Horace D. Hupcut, Homer A. Nelson, Charles Wheaton.

Erie—F. B. Gallagher, Urall Terry, L. S. Hodges, Richard Flack, John H. Vought, James Candee, William P. Morse, E. P. Goslin, D. C. Corbin, Samuel M. Welsh.

Franklin—Albert Andrews.

Fulton and Hamilton—A. C. Churchill, William P. Connery.

Genesee—James M. Willett, Oswell Bond.

Green—F. J. Fitch, E. P. Moore.

Herkimer—George Ashley, Frederick W. Muller.

Jefferson—E. Lansing, James R. Sweeney, A. H. Francis, R. G. Angell, James B. Carpenter.

Kings—Joseph C. Ward, Isaac Van Anden, Nathan B. Moore, William E. Keys, Marcus D. Moore, W. L. Derritt, Gen. Calom. E. Pratt, Alfred M. Wood, Gen. H. W. Slocum, A. T. Backhouse, Walter Livingston, Henry C. Boswell, James J. O'Donohue, Major Wilcox, Henry Beckett, F. W. Kalbfleisch, James Buckley, Michael Slattery, Lewis George, D. S. Brown, Willis Phillco.

Livingston—H. J. Colt, D. H. Abell, O. B. Maxwell, John A. Vanderlip.

Madison—N. W. Parker, W. S. Cowan, Thomas Barlow, Alonzo Ballin.

Monroe—John Jenckinson, Jerome Keys, M. S. Newton, Chauncey Perry, Darius Davis, W. G. Lacey.

Montgomery—M. Walter Cross, Isaac S. Frost.

New-York—Jacob L. Smith, Pierre C. Van Wyck, Constantine Donohue, M. S. Jones, Charles M. Baker, Adolphus Bont, Charles A. Denickey, Delancy W. Knearels, Alexander B. Reavy, John J. Selcock, James S. Riley, J. F. Bailey, George Murray, J. W. Knapp, George C. Fisher, E. H. Lawrence, Thompson P. Dunn, Robert Beatty, Thomas J. Creamer, Henry S. Wallace, Menzo Diffendorf, Thomas E. Smith, Fred. W. Loew, John Lewis, Aaron B. Rollins, Abram Baker, George Caulfield, Frank Page, Thomas J. Barr, William Sterritt, Frank Kinney, William Atkinson, Michael Conolly, William Allen, Leander Buck, E. C. Johnson, Henry A. Cargill, Alexander N. Lewis, Michael Tuomey, James R. Davis, William H. Colwell, George B. Van Brunt.

Niagara—L. A. Spalding, L. S. Payne, Daniel J. Townsend, Charles H. Symonds.

Oneida—E. S. Richardson, Egbert Bogg, S. G. Greenman, J. C. Preston, John Stryker, Robert Frazier, Wm. Higby, James Hyland.

Onondaga—Silas F. Smith, A. R. Chamberlin, V. W. Smith, M. J. Wallace, P. H. Agan, George L. Maynard.

Ontario—Lewis Peck, Charles B. Stuart, T. Clark, Henry W. Field.

Orleans—Charles A. Warrington, James C. Chapman.

Oswego—Alfred Post, Wm. L. F. Warner, Charles A. Warrington, E. N. Rathbun, Delos De Wolf, R. H. Taylor, James E. Gray, Avery Skinner, W. H. Gray.

Otsego—Jedediah P. Sill, Charles De Long, R. M. Townsend, Wm. H. Parker.

Putnam—A. Hyatt, Dennis McMahon, David R. Floyd, — Jones, Chas. G. Summers, E. O. Perrin, James M. Oakley.

Rensselaer—James McKeon, E. Brintnall, A. S. Pease. Jno. P. Dall, Daniel Fonda, Hugh William Lellara.

Richmond—Henry Crabtree, J. W. Summonson.

Rockland—Silas Seymour, N. G. Pratt.

St. Lawrence—A. M. Barney, Smith Stillwell, Chas. Anthony, Samuel C. Crane.

Saratoga—George W. Chapman, Jesse H. Condes, Wm. Wilcox, P. H. Cowan.

Schenectady—Cornelius Thompson, E. Van Vorst.

Schoharie—Jacob Vroonman, George E. Danforth.

Schuyler—E. H. Downs, William D. Freer.

Seneca—C. W. Seeley, L. Horgan.

Steuben—Ellis C. Patterson, Jas. C. Vanorsdale, Jno. M. Shultz.

Suffolk—Jas. T. Falden, Edward R. Merrill, Wm. H. Ludlow, Henry O. Scudder.

Sullivan—Solomon W. Royce, Isaac Andrews.

Tioga—Squire Wrightmore, H. M. Shoemaker.

Tompkins—Albert Phillips, Edgar R. Apgar.

Ulster—Wm. Watson, J. E. Smith, C. S. Connolly, H. E. Hasbrouck, P. Harlow, J. Kline.

Warren—Keys, P. Cool, James Ferguson.

Washington—Jas. S. Smith, Geo. H. Taylor, Thomas J. Strong, W. I. Smith.

Wayne—Isaac Miller, Zelotus Moore.

Westchester—Dennis McMahon, John Savage, C. H. Roosevelt, Wm. P. Saunders, C. F. Maurice, James Lee.

Wyoming—Harlon L. Comstock, L. A. Thayer.

Yates—Edward L. Towly, John C. Babcock.

Serenade to Senator Doolittle.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 10—1:30 A. M.

Senator DOOLITTLE was serenaded at the Union Hotel late last night by HALL's Boston Band, immediately after the close of the Convention. There was a large crowd assembled on the lawn in front of his apartments. The Senator acknowledged the compliment in a brief speech.

MICHIGAN.

Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

DETROIT, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The Democratic State Central Committee has appointed the following delegates to the Philadelphia Convention:

Delegates at Large—Charles E. S. Stuart, O. O. Baldwin, M. J. Mills, Charles H. Taylor.

District Delegates—William P. Wells, G. C. Murro, R. W. London, F. B. Smith, O. M. Barnes, C. Joslin, A. F. Bell, L. G. Mason, R. W. Davis, H. Costier, J. W. Paine, M. Jeffers.

Michigan Union Convention.

DETROIT, Thursday, Aug. 9.

A Johnson Mass Convention was held here today, and appointed the following delegates to the Philadelphia Convention:

Delegates-at-Large—James F. Jay, Gen. A. S. Williams, Gen. C. O. Loomis, Gen. G. A. Custer.

District Delegates—Henry Barns, J. J. Newell, O. B. Clark, J. G. Parkhurst, James Munroe, J. C. Seawan, Gen. H. H. Stevens, W. B. Thomas, Byron G. Stoal, John Atkinson, S. B. Bliss, A. W. Brockway.

Resolutions were adopted approving the restoration policy of President JOHNSON, the admission to Congress of loyal members, and the principles set forth in the call for the Philadelphia Convention, and declaring that the admission into that Convention of those who, in the States not in rebellion, failed to support the Government during the war would be unwise.

WISCONSIN.

Delegates to the Union Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday Aug. 9.

The following are the Wisconsin delegates to the Johnson Convention:

State at Large—J. R. Doolittle, A. W. Randall, Alex. Mitchell and Geo. L. Robinson.

First District—J. B. Smith, J. H. Kimball, Talbot Dousman, A. W. Curtis, Geo. H. Walker, H. Crocker and N. J. Emmons.

Second District—John R. Pease, John P. McGregor, Henry Bertham, Simeon Mills, A. Hyatt, Smith Clancy, Abbott and J. G. Knapp.

Third District—M. H. Virgin, M. A. Fox, A. T. Townsend and J. A. Warren.

Fourth District—Gen. E. S. Bragg, E. H. Galloway, Billie Williams, and Harvey G. Turner.

Fifth District—Geo. C. Ginty, E. L. Brown, Charles Felker, and Adolph Soirenson.

Sixth District—O. D. Randall, Chas. C. Pope, B. F. Montgomery, and W. J. Whipple.

The following are the Democratic delegates to the Convention:

State at Large—H. P. Palmer, Milton Montgomery, L. B. Villas and Gabriel Bauek.

First District—James S. Maclory, F. Huebschmoan, James S. Brown, J. M. Lyon, James W. Cary, J. E. Arnold, Geo. H. Paul, H. C. Hobart, Wm. P. Lynde, P. V. Denster, James G. Jenkins, George Schmidt, Isaac W. Webster, Chas. Falvey, P. G. Harrington and D. W. Small.

Third District—H. H. Gray, and George W. Krouskoup.

Fourth District—Perry H. Smith, A. D. Bonested, Robert Flint, C. A. Eldridge, Emil Rothe, C. Lewis, Benj. Ferguson and Lot Clark.

Fifth District—George Reed and S. A. Pease.

The delegates from the Second and Sixth Districts have not been announced. They will be appointed by District Committees.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH

London Dates to Wednesday Evening.

Governmental Relations of Italy and Austria.

The British Ship Danube Burned at Sea.

Passengers and Crew Saved by an American Vessel.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Threatening Attitude of these Two Powers.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The relations between the Governments of Austria and Italy are assuming a threatening attitude.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Loss of the English Ship Danube by Fire—Her Passengers and Crew Saved by a Mobile Ship.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The ship *Danube*, from Bristol, for the United States, has been burned at sea. Her passengers and crew were saved and brought to this port by the ship *Compeer*, from Mobile.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

When the Fleet is to Sail.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The cable fleet will leave here late Wednesday night, or early Thursday morning for the spot where the cable of 1865 was lost, to endeavor to recover it and lay the balance of the cable. If the effort is successful, as is confidently anticipated here and in England, there will soon be two electric wires between America and Europe.

Sundry Items Corrected.

Some items in the European news by the cable should have read as follows:

The *Colorado*, Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH's flagship of the United States squadron, from Lisbon, has arrived at Plymouth, and sailed for Cherbourg. The *Frolic* is with her.

The great prize fight for the championship of England, between JEM MACE and JOE GOSS, took place today, Aug. 7. Twenty-one rounds were fought, when MACE was declared the winner.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 9.

REPORT ON THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The final report of Gens. STEADMAN and FULLERTON, on the condition of the Freedmen's Bureau, was read to the President yesterday, and is now on file in the War Department.

THE SHERIDAN DISPATCHES.

The *Tribune* editor still harps on the Sheridan dispatches. If he will be patient for a few days the dispatches will be published *seriatim*. The *Tribune* editor will, however, derive but little comfort from the perusal of the coveted communications, for while they will disclose the fact that in the opinion of Gen. SHERIDAN, Mayor MONROE and his policemen have been guilty of the most horrible cruelty, the General says, nevertheless, in the most emphatic manner, that HAHN, DOSTIE & Co. are very bad men. This is his language; and, notwithstanding the doubts of the *Tribune* editor, it will be found that in the original dispatches the language is, that the political disorganizers and revolutionary men were the immediate cause of the riots.

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

The Executive Committee of the National Union Club left here this evening for Philadelphia, where they will remain until the adjournment of the Convention of the 14th inst.

A NEW-ORLEANS DELEGATION.

Part of a delegation from New-Orleans to the Philadelphia Convention arrived here to-day and sought an interview with the President. The head and front of this delegation is the United States Marshal of Louisiana, and the delegation itself is organized in the interests of the Federal office-holders in New-Orleans, who have been in full sympathy with the Radicals. Their admission to seats in the Convention will be contested by the legitimate Johnson Union delegates.

GEN. BAIRD RELIEVED.

Gen. BAIRD has been relieved of his command at New-Orleans, and Gen. STONEMAN succeeds him.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE.

The Convention of Democrats at Baltimore yesterday, was unanimous in purpose to act in concert with the Johnson Union Delegation from Maryland.

MARTIAL LAW AT EL PASO, TEXAS.

Information has been received here from a reliable source to the effect that martial law is supreme at El Paso, Texas, and that the military are not only managing that branch of the Government, but have assumed control of the civil department, and committed acts in defiance of the laws of Texas, and the order of Provisional Gov. HAMILTON. It appears that a Major is in command at that point, and in consequence of military interference the Radical candidates were elected to the Legislature, contrary to law and the order of the Provisional Governor. This officer has appointed Justices of the Peace, ordered executions to issue, and property sold to satisfy judgments rendered by them, amounting in one case to near $1,000.

PRESIDENT JUAREZ DECLINES THE SERVICES OF SANTA ANNA.

Mr. ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, received to-day official dispatches from his Government, dated at Chihuahua, up to the 6th ult. The Mexican Government had taken in consideration the tender of Gen. SANTA ANNA's services, made to President JUAREZ, and concluded not to accept them, assigning the following reasons:

"Because SANTA ANNA, being one of the originators and promoters of the plan to take foreign intervention to Mexico, his sincerity cannot be depended upon now; because the Mexican people have lost all confidence in him, and cannot, therefore, place any reliance on him. His presence in Mexico would only excite distrust and fears, and would only be an element of discord and weakness."

The next copy of the official papers of Chihuahua will publish all the papers in connection with this affair, and among them will be a very able letter from the Secretary of State of Mexico, setting forth his reasons for declining SANTA ANNA's services.

GEN. DELAFIELD'S SUCCESSOR.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, has been appointed to succeed Brig.-Gen. R. DELAFIELD as Chief Engineer of the Army.

PERSONAL.

No appointments were made by the President today.

Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, Minister to Mexico, arrived here this evening.

The President and Secretary SEWARD will leave here on the 28th inst. to attend the Douglas monument ceremonies, going by the way of New-York City.

WISCONSIN AND THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, has issued a proclamation referring to the request made by Congress, in its joint resolution of the 5th of July, that the Governors of the several States would invite their patriotic people to take part in the Exposition. The Governor says:

"I urge upon the people of the State the great advantage that must follow from a full exhibition of the productions of her mines, her agriculture and her mechanical skill at a time when the wealth and industry of the whole world is to have a universal exposition. A proper representation of her resources, as yet but partially developed, cannot fail to bring both capital and emigration, and to add greatly to her wealth."

This is considered a wise step on the part of Gov. FAIRCHILD, and it is thought desirable that a similar proclamation should be issued by the Executive of each State. His Excellency refers to S. C. DERBY, Esq., No. No. 40 Park-row, New-York, as the agent to whom applications should be addressed.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

The following General Order has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 59.—By direction of the President the present arrangement of military divisions and departments is hereby discontinued, and the following divisions and commands substituted:

First. Department of the East, headquarters at Philadelphia, Penn., Maj.-Gen. GEO. G. MADE to command, will embrace the New-England States, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Second. Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Detroit, Mich., Brig. and Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER to command, will embrace the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.

Third. Department of the Potomac, headquarters at Richmond, Va., Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD to command, will embrace the States of Virginia and West Virginia.

Fourth—Department of the South, headquarters Charleston, S. C., Major-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES to command, will embrace the States of North Carolina and South Carolina.

Fifth—Department of the Tennessee, headquarters Nashville, Tenn., Major-Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS to command, will embrace the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Sixth—Department of the Gulf, headquarters New-Orleans, La., Major-Gen. PHIL. H. SHERIDAN to command, will embrace the States of Florida, Louisiana and Texas.

Seventh—Department of the Arkansas, headquarters Little Rock, Ark., Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. O. C. ORD to command, will embrace the States of Arkansas and Indian Territory West.

Eighth—Department of the Missouri, headquarters Leavenworth, Kansas, Major-Gen. WILFIELD S. HANCOCK to command, with the same boundaries as now constituted, except such as may be detached to form a new department to be created.

Ninth—Department of the Platte, Headquarters Omaha, Nebraska, Brig.-Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, to command with same boundaries as now constituted, except such as may be detached to form a new Department to be created.

Tenth—Department of California, Headquarters San Francisco, Cal., Brevet Maj.-Gen. IRAM MCDOWELL to command the same as now constituted.

Eleventh—Department of the Columbia, Headquarters Portland, Oregon, Brig. and Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN POPE, to command the same as now constituted.

Twelfth—Brig. and Brevet Major-Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY will report to Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, to take command of a department to be created out of the Department of Missouri and the Platte, according to his judgment, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Thirteenth.—Lieut.-Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN is assigned to the general command of the Departments of the Arkansas, the Missouri, the Platte, and the new departments to be created. The style of Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN's command will be Military Division of the Missouri, Headquarters St. Louis, Missouri.

Fourteenth—The Departments of California and the Columbia will constitute a Military Division under Maj.-Gen HENRY W. HALLECK, to be called the Military Division of the Pacific: Headquarters, San Francisco, California.

Fifteenth—The Department of Washington, with its present limits, and the States of Delaware and Maryland, Headquarters at Washington. Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. EDWARD R. S. CANBY to command.

By order of the President of the United States.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Body Found.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, July 8.

The body of Mrs. BROOKS, of West Farms, who was drowned by the upsetting of a pleasure-boat near Yonkers, on Sunday last, drifted ashore on the Jersey side of the river near where the accident occurred, and was picked up to-day. It will be conveyed to the friends of the deceased.

The National Board of Underwriters.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 9.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Underwriters met in this city to-day, and adopted efficient measures to secure an advance of rates, and the arrest of incendiaries. The question as to the reduction of agents' commissions was postponed.

Silent—Swift—and Ir-"reversible."

Always in Order—No Skill required—The Simplest and Best.

"It is the *simplest*;"—"It is the *least liable to get out of order*;"—"It is the *best made*;"—"It runs the *stillest*;"—"It runs the *easiest*;"—"It runs the *fastest*;"—"It has a *device to prevent the wheel running backward*;"—"It requires the *least mechanical skill* to use it;"—These are a few of the *thirty-five* "DECISIONS" rendered by the "Judges" at the celebrated "Grand Trial at Island Park"—in favor of the WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.—*Advertisement.*

Like the Greek Fire

Which could not be extinguished, the aroma of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CERES clings to every textile fragment upon which it is dropped. A handkerchief purfumed with it and laid aside in a drawer, will contain its delicious order for six months.

In many instances horses which have been given up as useless from spavin, quittor and founder have not only been relieved, but completely cured by Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve. It is impossible to realize what it will do until you have tried it. Sold at druggists, harness-makers, and at depot No. 49 Cedar-st.

"TheBest Preparation of its Kind Ex-TANT"—BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH-WASH.
—*Sears' National Review.*

Marsden's Cholera Cure
Has never failed to relieve.
MARSDEN'S CHOLERA CURE
Is certain to cure.
MARSDEN'S CHOLERA CURE
Can be relied on in every case.
Price $1. Depot, No. 487 Broadway.

The Agency of Warren, Ackerman & Co., for the sale of the goods of the UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY has expired. Orders may be addressed directly to the Company, at their warehouse, No. 20 Park-place.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of debility, weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to
P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Levett's Aromatic Swietina,

For cleansing and preserving the teeth, giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting sweetness to the breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. Try it once; you will use no other. For sale by F. C. WELLS & CO., General Agents, DEMAS BARNES & CO., and druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings; develop the natural beauty of the chest on physiological principles, by using Madam JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator. Depot, No. 363 Canal-st., New-York. Sold by Druggists.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

C.—Terwilliger & Co.'s Improved Triple Flange Fire-proof Safes and Burglar-proof Vaults, &c.; also, large assortment second-hand Safes, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

At Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, N. Y. —wedding and visiting cards, the most elegant in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report*," *at the "Grand Trial*."] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *is incomparably the best for family use*. ELLIPTIC S. M. CO., No. 543 Broadway. Agents wanted.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

We Regard Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP as invaluable for the purposes for which it is designed, and would have it if its price were double what it now is. We shall do all in our power to introduce it among our friends and acquaintances.—*Henry A. Hitchcock, Sturbridge, Mass.* It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic and sure to regulate the bowels; gives rest and health to the child and comforts the mother.

MARRIED.

BRYANT—ANDERSON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 7, by the Most Rev. Bishop McCloskey, Mr. CAROL N. O'B. BRYANT to Miss AMANDA M., daughter of John Anderson, Esq., at the residence of the latter in this City.

SCHOONMAKER—VOUGHT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 8, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Higbee, HENRY SCHOONMAKER to MAGGIE E., daughter of R. R. Vought, Esq., all of this City.

SAMMIS—ROE.—At St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 18, by Rev. Mason Gallagher, HENRY C. SAMMIS to JENNIE E. ROE, all of Brooklyn.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

SINCLAIR—HIGGINS.—At Hoboken, on Thursday, Aug. 9, by Rev. J. K. Burr, GRAHAM M. SINCLAIR to MARY E., daughter of John Higgins. No cards.

DIED.

BUCKLEY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 8, JAMES BUCKLEY, only son of Daniel and Mary Buckley, aged 1 year, 1 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) forenoon at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 311 Mott-st.

For him is no more sorrow,
For him is no more pain,
No weary hopeless waiting,
No watching all in vain,
But Heaven's endless glory,
A saint immortal gain.

BOGERT.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday morning, Aug. 9, MARGARET LUDLOW, infant daughter of Charles Ludlow and Julia Hamilton Bogert, aged 4 months and 21 days.

BANKS.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 7, ISABELLA HENDERSON LENOX, wife of the late William Banks, and daughter of the late Robert Lenox.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., on Friday morning, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock.

CHAPIN.—On Thursday, Aug. 9, ELIZABETH B., wife of Mr. Warren Chapin, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 465 West 21st-st., at 4 P. M. this day, (Friday,) the 10th inst. Remains to be sent to Massachusetts for interment.

CROWELL.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 8, EDWARD CROWELL, aged 53 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, No. 106 Bedford-st.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Thursday, Aug. 9, ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, of bilious fever.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 46 East 24th-st., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

DEANE.—At Chesterville, N. Y., GEORGE W. DEANE, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his brother-in-law, John Ferguson, No. 228 West 24th-st., on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HARRISON.—On Thursday, Aug. 9, at Morven, in Princeton, N. J., Mrs. MARY HARRISON, daughter of the late Hon. Richard Stockton.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the above place on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock.

KEILEY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 8, at Grassy Point, N. Y., RACHEL, wife of Matthew Keiley, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Aug. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 48 West 15th-st.

McMENOMY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 8, JOHN McMENOMY, aged 72 years, 5 months and 25 days.

His friends and those of his son, Jno. E., and of his son-in-law, John C. Byrne, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 115 2d-av., on Saturday morning, the 11th inst., at 9½ o'clock without further notice. A solemn Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10 A. M.

MACKENZIE.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, of paralysis, Mrs. IDA A. MACKENZIE, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 119th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Friday at 11 o'clock A. M.

POMEROY.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, DANIEL POMEROY, aged 67 years.

The funeral services will be held in the lecture-room of the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Henry and Remsen sts., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

PROAL.—On Tuesday, Aug. 7, after a short illness, MARY E., wife of Capt. Augustus Proal, and daughter of the late Jonathan Ward, of Eastchester.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., near Macdougal-st., on Friday morning, Aug. 10, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Eastchester.

ROWLAND.—On Thursday, Aug. 9, in the hope of a glorious immortality, CAROLINE EUGINIA GIRARD, beloved wife of Col. Wm. S. Rowland, and daughter of the late Wm. Pendleton Orrick, of Philadelphia.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Fort Washington, this day, (Friday,) the 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock. Trains leave Hudson River depot at 2½ o'clock, returning at 6:30 P. M.

TOOKER.—At Newburgh, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, ERNEST N., only child of Nathaniel and Anna C. Tooker, aged 9 months and 28 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL—1866.
CLOTHING.
JAMES WILDE, JR. & CO.
Have now on hand and are prepared to offer to
WHOLESALE BUYERS,
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING
Ever in the market, which will be sold
VERY LOW.
They request all buyers to examine this stock at their
STORE, Nos. 55 and 57 WHITE-ST.,
First store west of Broadway.

REMOVAL.
CLARK, WEST & CO.
Have removed to their new store,
NO. 460 BROOME-ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

STODDARD'S
CHOLERA SPECIFIC:
A SURE PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR
CHOLERA,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
SUMMER COMPLAINTS,
PAINS IN THE STOMACH AND BOWELS, ETC.

Its action is IMMEDIATE and EFFICACIOUS. Its virtues have been tested by thousands since the Cholera Season of 1849. Physicians USE and RECOMMEND it. All admit it to be the BEST COMPOUND KNOWN for the complaints for which it is designed.

STODDARD & BURTON, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, and by DUDLEY & STAFFORD, DEMAS BARNES & CO., and F. C. WELLS & CO., New-York City.

REMOVAL.
AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
have removed to
NO. 34 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.
Factory, Hudson City, N. J.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for piles, leprosy, scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. For internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in piles or humors the past 8 years. Sold everywhere. HEGEMAN & CO., New-York Agents.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HANSA, for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BOSTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

THE MAILS FOR FRANCE, VIA BREST and Havre, per steamer VILLE DE PARIS, will close at this office at 7 P. M. on FRIDAY, Aug. 10, and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 4:05 P. M; Stations C and D, 3:45 P. M.; Stations E and F, 3:30 P. M.; Station G, 3:20 P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

$9 HATS FOR NOTHING.—ORDERS ON BEEBE & CO., of Broadway, or VAIL, of Fulton-st., for best silk hats, made to measure, will be given to our customers free of charge. For particulars see notice under "Dry Goods" head inside of this paper. SMITH & FOWLER, Men's Furnishing, No. 3 Park-row.

THE EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-Machines, for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No 616 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for the only official Southern History of the War.

THE LOST CAUSE,

By E. A. Pollard, the popular historian of the South, and editor of the Richmond *Examiner* during the war. Complete in one large royal octavo volume, with 24 fine steel portraits, giving a full and authentic account of the rise and fall of the late Southern Confederacy, written under the encouragement of Gens. R. E. Lee, Johnston, Beauregard, and others. The work is being liberally patronized by leading men of all classes, eager to "hear the other side," and thus arrive at the truth of history, which it is impossible to do from the many histories written only from a Northern standpoint.

Agents and the public are cautioned against any other work purporting to be this one.

To energetic men and women a rare chance is offered to make money. Don't fail to send for circulars of this great and important work. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

TO ALL WHO WANT TO KNOW.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how to restore your sight, and give up spectacles, without the aid of doctor or medicine, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how uncomfortable trusses may be thrown aside, and comfort and cure obtained by the ruptured, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet mailed free.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW valuable information suited to the married, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

BOUTWELL'S TAX-PAYER'S MANUAL IS FULL, CONCISE, ADMIRABLY ARRANGED FOR REFERENCE, *with no repetitions, with amendments and their dates clearly distinguished and inserted in their proper places, and with thorough tables and index.* Upon comparison with the other editions in the market this will be found by far the MOST COMPLETE and the MOST CONVENIENT.

Price 50 cents.

Published by LITTLE, BROWN & CO., No. 110 Washington-st., Boston, Mass., and sold by all booksellers.

THE LAST FIRE AT SARATOGA.

Burning of the Columbia Hotel.

From the Troy Times, Aug. 8.

A strange fatality seems to beset Saratoga hotels during watering seasons. The blackened traces on the streets yet present an ugly appearance, and hardly has the smoke of the Congress Hall conflagration died away ere we are compelled to record the destruction of another hotel in the fire-cursed town. From the *Saratogian* of this morning we learn some of the particulars of the disaster.

The fire broke out at 10:30 o'clock in the workshop rear of G. K. KRIGGER's furniture establishment, one door south of the Columbian Hotel, on Broadway, and in less than twenty minutes the whole wooden block, from KRIGGER's, south, was in flames, and sending out and upward an intense heat. The cornices of the Columbian Hotel, on the north, soon caught, and burned slowly as if challenging an effort to save the structure. But no effective effort could be made. For the twentieth time, within a few months, when valuable property was to be saved, the supply of water failed—the steamer run a few minutes, and was choked with sand—Excelsior No. 3, one of the most reliable hand-engines, had just been sold, and sent out of the place—in short, the Fire Department seemed to be unfortunate, if not in a worse condition than ever before. The result was, that another of the old standing hotels of Saratoga was reluctantly but necessarily abandoned to its fate. The hotel was owned and conducted by HARVEY P. HALL, and his loss on buildings and fixtures will reach $50,000; insured for $30,000. The brick building on the south of the hotel escaped burning, but was flooded with water. It was occupied as follows: From the second story upward, by R. C. CARPENTER, as a dwelling, whose furniture was much damaged by removal. The ground floor was occupied by J. H. FARRINGTON, as a liquor store, who suffered considerable loss by removal of stock; fully insured. In the rear a school-house belonging to the premises was destroyed. The property belonged to Miss CARRIE CARPENTER, and was insured $5,000 on the building but nothing on furniture; loss $1,000. The wooden building, in which the fire originated, was owned by Mr. KRIGGER, and his loss on building and furniture is $15,000; insured $8,450. In the basement was a saloon, occupied by G. BERGERON, who lost nearly everything. Adjoining this was a wooden building, which was totally destroyed; this was occupied by A. PALMER as a grocery-store and C. H. BROWN as a dwelling and bakery. Mr. PALMER's loss is estimated at $5,000; insured $2,000. Mr. BROWN's loss is also put down at $5,000; insured $1,975.

A deep feeling of gloom pervades the village to-day at the loss of another fine hotel at this particular time. It is a little singular that the authorities of Saratoga, with the terrible lessons previously before their eyes, had not long ere this been better prepared to meet the element which of all others has been their most relentless enemy. The *Saratogian* is very indignant, and remarks:

"We cannot refrain from saying what we think, that the burning of the Columbian Hotel was wholly unnecessary. The Greenfield water is known to be scant. Why is that the creek has not been fixed so as to ensure water, then—especially after $4,000 was paid for a steamer? The steamer was taken from the centre of the village, and located on one side; it has thus far been of little use, because of improper management; it has been repeatedly choked with sand at fires and on trial days. Why has not some contrivance been devised and provided to keep out the sand, and give us some return for the purchase money? These questions, we know, are rising in the minds of hundreds of our citizens."

Rice as Food in a Cholera Season.

An article is published in the Louisville *Journal*, in which an eminent physician in that city furnishes the following information:

"While laying down no direct course of treatment for cholera, but that prescribed by the physician chosen, and forcibly inculcating the avoidance of all indiscretion and imprudence after the disease sets in, the writer begs to call the attention of the reader to the historical fact set forth by some of our acutest observers, both in and out of the medical profession, of rice-eating people being less liable to cholera, and more easily cured of that disease, than those who subsist upon heavier and grosser food.

Along the whole track of the Egyptian Nile, but more especially toward the Delta, and in the cities of Alexandria and Memphis, the people suffered less from cholera than where this article was less the exclusive farinaceous food. The exemption may be from other causes, but is attributed to the use of rice by analytic observers. The same applies to the people of China, where a large quantity of rice is consumed in conjunction with a liberal supply of dog, cat, and the meat of the huge rats which they obtain there. It will also apply to the people of South Carolina; and the writer was informed by L. L. ANDERSON, one of the most accomplished writers in the South, that the people in Southern Georgia suffered comparatively little from cholera during its last visitation, and for the reason above suggested. The writer can bear testimony to the exemption from this disease of those whose exclusive vegetable food consists of rice, in the rice-growing regions of Louisiana. And this fact did not escape the notice of the lamented, the able, the scholarly, and we might say, the profound Dr. CARTWRIGHT, of New-Orleans. Those given to the use of the grosser articles of food, such as fat meat, corn bread, cabbage, potatoes, &c., hot coffee, whisky, gin, malt liquors, as in the United States and England, are more liable to cholera, and less easily cured of it than those living upon a less coarse selection of articles. On the subject of cholera, historically and etiologically as well, and its contagious or non-contagious character, the writer has given some of his most earnest inquiries, and, in making up his own opinions, has secured those of transatlantic authors by direct application, while his uninterrupted intercourse with medical men of ability in the South has contributed much to this end.

Missouri Pioneers and Patriarchs—Joseph Robidoux.

From the St. Louis Evening News.

Yesterday, in St. Joseph, Mo., Mr. JOSEPH ROBIDOUX celebrated his eighty-second birthday, in which he was joined by Mr. JOHN PATEE, another of Missouri's patriarchs. The occasion was a most interesting one.

Mr. ROBIDOUX is well known to the older citizens of St. Louis, the CHOTEAU family and all the pioneer traders of the West, especially those who were identified with the American fur trade. He was the first white man who made a permanent settlement on the Upper Missouri, and, though over four score years of age, is remarkably vigorous, and is within himself an abridged history of the country lying west of the Mississippi.

At the base of Black Snake Hills, on a spot now occupied by the City Hotel, St. Joseph, once stood a block-house occupied by Mr. ROBIDOUX as a trading post, when St. Louis was but a French village. He was the founder of the city, owning all the ground of the original plot of the town which he named.

Mr. JOHN PATEE, who united with Mr. ROBIDOUX in the celebration of the eighty-second birthday, is some few years Mr. ROBIDOUX's junior. He is another of Missouri's pioneers in enterprise as well as patriarchs in age. The Patee House, of St. Joseph, the largest hotel in the State, excepting the Lindell and the Southern hotels, stands to-day as a monument of his energy and liberality. It is now, however, administering to the intellectual appetite instead of feeding the public. It was purchased some year or more ago, and dedicated to the cause of female education, and is presided over by Prof. ROBINSON, late Superintendent of Public Schools in Missouri.

The numerous friends of Mr. ROBIDOUX in St. Louis, as well as relatives, will be pleased to learn of his good health even at his advanced age. His step is yet elastic, and though his voice is somewhat tremulous, its French accent is as distinguishable as in days long since passed away.

ISHAM HARRIS' LAST.—A letter from ex-Gov. HARRIS, published in the Fayetteville *Observer*, says:

"I hope and expect to make myself comfortable here ere long, and expect to live and die in Mexico. I have nothing to regret in the past except the blunders which lost us our independence. My own course was taken from a stern sense of duty, and long and sober reflection confirms and strengthens me in the correctness of the opinions on which I acted."

A Mr. MILLS, of Memphis, Tenn., on the evening of Aug. 4, shot Dr. A. S. LOWE, a homeopathic physician, who was one of his boarders, while the latter was sitting at the tea table. A difficulty occurred about some family matter, and the Doctor was peremptorily ordered to leave the house. As he did not rise from the table to obey the order as quickly as was desired, Mr. MILLS drew a pistol from his pocket and fired, the bullet lodging in the Doctor's right breast. The wound is a very dangerous one.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY

with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE.—A TUBULAR STEAM BOILER; 30 horse power; for sale low; taken out to make room for a larger one. Address J. MILNOR PECK, Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE—ONE OF POTTER'S CELEBRATED 12-horse power portable steam engines, new and complete, at the Bell Store, No. 38 Dey-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY. Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

FOR ROCK-DIGGING MACHINES OF the most approved kind, address G. L. SHELDON Hartsville, Berkshire County, Mass.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call, save money. Good warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	110¼	110⅜	June, 7-30	105	105⅛
Coupon, '81	110⅜	110⅝	July, 7-30	105	105⅛
5-20 Regist'd, '62	106¾	106⅞	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113¾	114
5-20 Coupon, '62	109¾	109⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	113¼	113½
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅜	107¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112¾	113
5-20 Coupon, '65	107⅜	107½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111¾	112
10-40 Registered	96	96¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110¾	111
10-40 Coupon	99¾	99⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	109	109¼
N.Y. Bounty Loan	104¼	104¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	107½	107¾
Gold	148⅞	148⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	107	107¼
August, 7-30	105⅝	105¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106¾

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

CITY OF QUINCY (ILL.) BONDS.

Holders of said bonds can exchange them for new bonds, which the State pays like State bonds.

Address or call on
KIDD, PIERCE & CO.,
No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
No. 22 William-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS

in Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities. Accounts of banks, bankers and others received on favorable terms.

A. G. NORWOOD, of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humbolt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating any of the following securities:

E. Hickords, note, June 9, 3 months, $1,000, to his own order, and indorsed by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

H. C. Gardiner, note, May 22, 4 months, $500, indorsed by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

R. H. Bleakie, check, dated March, 1866, on the Fifth National Bank, New-York, for $2,500, order of and indorsed by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., with two indorsements on the same of $1,000 each.

R. H. Bleakie, check on the Fifth National Bank, New-York, order of and indorsed by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., for $500.

Certificate of 500 shares of New-York Mutual Coal Company, in the name of and indorsed in blank by Samuel Jackson—the same having been lost by or stolen from the subscribers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for the sale to them, for the purposes of the sinking fund, of all or any part of seven of the Second Mortgage Bonds. Such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of this Company on or before the 17th day of August instant, stating the number of bonds offered and the lowest price at which they will be sold.

CHARLES A. RAPALLO,
FRED. A. COE, } Trustees.
JAMES C. BELL,

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

OFFICE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1866.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Benjamin S. Walcott, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Doras L. Stone, Esq., and Mr. I. Remsen Lane was unanimously elected Secretary.

P. W. ENGS, President pro tem.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE "7.30" Coupons, maturing on the 15th inst., will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the U. S. Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, falling due on the 1st day of November next, are requested to furnish us on or before the 10th August proximo with their address and the amount of said bonds held by them.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF BISHOP'S DERRICK AND ELEVATOR COMPANY, for the choice of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, at the Delamater Iron Works, foot of West 13th-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M.

COPAKE IRON MINES.—A SPECIAL MEETing of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 29 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., on business of importance.

CHAS. H. MILLS, President.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company held at the office of the Company, Aug. 8, 1866, Mr. JAS. T. WILSON was elected Secretary.

(Signed) SAMPSON MOORE, President.

$10,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY on satisfactory security; 7 per cent. and bonus given. Address P. S. W., Box 167 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of JOHN KEAST, he is earnestly requested to communicate immediately with his cousin, HENRY ROYCROFT, who is making a short stay in the States. Direct Post-office, New-York.

C. L. M. WROTE TO W., AS HE PROMISED. Do not write to P., but to your friend, at his own P st-office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 BROADWAY, July 26, 1866.
CASH CAPITAL..........$200,000
SURPLUS..........52,500

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1866.

A dividend of five per cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, Aug. 7, 1866.

DIVIDEND NUMBER TWENTY-SIX—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on its Capital Stock, free of Government tax, on the 20th day of August inst.

New-York Stockholders will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; Albany and Troy, at the New-York State National Bank; Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ALLEGHANY OIL COMPANY, NO. 23 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 14.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 9th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.

WM. H. REID, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE per cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 13th instant.

The transfer books will be closed from the 8th instant to the date of payment.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per Cent., free from all taxes, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st proximo.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

By order of the Board. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW YORK, August 1, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT free from Government tax, has been declared payable on the 10th instant.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL,
Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN UMBRELLA FRAME CO., NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of September next, at their office, No. 179 Hester-st.

JOSEPH BLACK, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.
CAPITAL..........$200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866..........284,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866..........13,536

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months and an extra Dividend of Five per Cent. have this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, 6th August, free of Government tax.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-York Life Insurance and Trust Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend on the Capital Stock of the Company of Five (5) per Cent. Also, a surplus dividend of Five (5) per Cent., together Ten (10) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

AUG. 7, 1866. PHILIP R. KEARNY, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; will assist in washing and ironing; is also a good bread baker; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 East 3[illegible]th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to take care of one or two growing children; is a good seamstress; has good City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 89 West [illegible]th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; has excellent recommendations. Call at her present employer's, No. 32 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing, and will make herself generally useful. City reference. Call at No. 164 West 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPING.—AN AMERICAN LADY is desirous of a position as housekeeper in a hotel or a public institution; has long experience. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 68 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND wife (Americans); no encumbrance; the man as gardener and coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in both of its branches; the wife as seamstress, or as seamstress and chambermaid; has good reference to show. Address, for two days, GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE, steady, industrious man, late of Scotland, as coachman or gardener; thoroughly understands both; has twelve years of the best City reference; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Address M. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCHMAN, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best references. Apply to Mr. WALLACE, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman, groom, or gardener; has five years' reference, and will be found a civil, obliging person and well understands his business. Call or address PETER JONES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9; $20 per month and found is the wages.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of city reference; has lived over eight years in his last place; has no objection to the country. Address J. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN a situation as vegetable gardener; understands the business thoroughly; also the proper care of horses and keeping a gentleman's place in order; good reference. Address J. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener and coachman, who understands his business in all its branches; has been brought up to the business; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Address for two days WILLIAM, Box 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom in a private family; can furnish first-class references from his last employer; has no objection to leave the City. Address, for three days, H. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NURSE, a man (a Protestant) of seven years' experience as nurse; would nurse a sick or invalid gentleman, by the day, week or month. Address ATTENTIVE, No. 120 East 20th-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman, can take charge of a gentleman's place as farmer, by a man fully competent in the above capacity. Address M. V., Box 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as farmer or gardener; understands the care of horses and cattle; has 1[illegible] years' experience; the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH FIRST-class references, a situation as porter or watchman. Address J. T. D., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; the best of reference from last employer. Address T. O. N., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN OF TWENTY-TWO wishes to learn the wholesale or commission dry goods business; has a fair education, a knowledge of book-keeping, and respectable references; will work the first two months without compensation. Address C. JAMES, Station D.

TO THE PRESS AND OTHERS.—A young American, of good family and education, who has spent four years in Europe and speaks and writes French and German, desires employment. Address M. L. F., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK to go a short distance into the country; must understand butter-making and be willing to assist in washing, &c., Liberal wages will be paid to an experienced, well recommended person. Apply at No. 63 Beekman-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BOOK-STORE; ANY gentleman who has a son, about 16 years of age, whom he would like to learn the book and stationery business, will please call at MACFARLAND'S Bookstore, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress. One having experience, and bringing good reference, may address Box No. 736 Newburgh, N. Y.; Scotch or English preferred.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a boy about 18 years of age as light porter; one who lives with his parents, and has reference as to character, may address Box No. 315 Post-office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN IN A STORE; those that use tobacco or stimulating drinks need not apply, at 502 Grand-st., corner of Sheriff, New-York.

A CITY BANK WANTS TWO CLERKS. —Persons who have been mercantile entry clerks would be adapted to the position. Address Box No. 1,208 Post-office, stating age, residence, qualifications, with references.

A RESPECTABLE FEMALE CAN HEAR of a good home for the Winter by addressing E. P. W., Box No. 773 Post-office, New-York.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New-York—

PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, coffee, butter, beans and dessicated vegetables.

CLOTHING—Pea and round jackets; cloth, satinet and canvas duck trowsers; sheeting frocks, flannel over and under shirts, satinet and flannel, matresses, blankets, boots and shoes, caps, hats, handkerchiefs, mittens, socks, &c.

SMALL STORES—A quantity of tobacco, soap, ribbons, needles, jack-knives, scissors, razor-straps, brushes, buttons, candles, pepper and mustard.

ALSO, a lot of empty boxes and barrels.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.

TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Bvt. Lt.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse on G-st., near Twentieth-street, Washington, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, commencing at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Material, &c.;

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.
12 Augers.
10 Crowbars.
4 Cutting Plyers.
2 Dial Handles.
10 Hammers.
7 Oilers.
3 Pruning Knives.
5 Large Reel Stands,
18 Small Reel Stands.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3¼ in.
6 Large Gear.
6 Small Gear.
8 Rings.
72 Notices and Straps.
288 Tumblers for Battery.
240 Porus Cups.
162 (13¼ oz. A. o. d.) Platina Strips.
17½ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.
230 pounds Mercury.
1,065 pounds Nitric Acid.
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.
1,400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.
2,300 Insulators, Bracket.
50 Empty Carboys.
95,000 pounds Iron Wire
66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
106 Reels for Wire.
43 Reel Stands, small.
10 Reel Stands, centre.
1 Platform Scale.
199 Insulators block.
1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
23 Tool Boxes.
44 Full Reels.
73 Empty Reels.
67 Reel Stands.
16 Reel Stands, delivery.
8 Reel Handles.
3 spools Copper Wire, No. 22.
5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
7 pounds Gutta Percha, (in sheets).
117 Iron Spikes.
31 Insulated Bending Screws.
29 Rubber Rings.
60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
63 Zincs for Grove Battery.
6 Empty Mercury Flasks, (iron) with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, &c.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

D. H. RUCKER.
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, D. C.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at Lincoln's Depot, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described LUMBER:

About	30,000 feet 2	inch oak plank.
About	50,000 feet 2½	inch oak plank.
About	110,000 feet 3	inch oak plank.
About	7,000 feet 3½	inch oak plank.
About	50,000 feet 4	inch oak plank.
About	10,000 feet 5	inch oak plank.
About	15,000 feet 1¼	inch ash plank.
About	60,000 feet 4	inch ash plank.
About	20,000 feet 5	inch ash plank.
About	10,000 feet 2	inch hickory plank.
About	6,000 feet 3	inch hickory plank.
About	8,000 feet 4	inch hickory plank.
About	20,000 feet ⅝	inch poplar boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1,000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feet.

Terms: Cash in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASSIST. Q. M. U. S. MILITARY R. R., No. 253 G-st.—WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:

Two second-class serviceable locomotive engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.

One tender truck; two small truck cars.

One hundred pairs second-hand car-wheels on axles.

Seventy tons "T" railroad iron (45 pounds to the yard,) nearly new; fifteen stoves, two fifteen-ton hydraulic jacks, ten tons unserviceable railroad iron.

Twenty-five tons wrought and cast scrap iron, second-hand railroad spikes, chairs, rubber loops, broadaxes, mauls, platform and counter scales, lanterns, cars, desks, tables, and a variety of other articles.

Also, nine frame buildings.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military railroad wharf, where the locomotives, railroad iron and car wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the railroad supply store, near the Orange and Alexandria depot.

Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, Aug. 28,

eleven new box cars, five feet gauge, Pennock & Co., Kennet-square, Chester County, Penn., builders.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ORMOLU AND GILT FRENCH CLOCKS AND ORNAMENTS.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 56 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, household furniture, comprising Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, French plate mirrors, mahogany and black-walnut bedsteads, sofas, chairs, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, sheets, pillows, counterpanes, oil-cloth, fine French china, crockery and glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

ALSO,

About 200 bottles of very fine Bordeaux claret wine.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any wise belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1855, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO. HOADLY, } Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, June 22, 1866.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—Notice is hereby given that on the 13th of August, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, there will be sold, by JAS. M. MILLER, auctioneer, under the direction of the referee, the following valuable property: The establishment known as the East River Steel Works and Rolling Mills, situated corner of 17th and 18th sts. and Avenue B, consisting of buildings and unexpired lease of 7 years of several lots of ground, (said lease containing a privilege of purchasing the lots at a low figure;) also, a 150 horse-power steam engine, two trains of rolls, one of Davy Bros.' self-acting steam hammers, together with all the furnaces, tools, &c., necessary for conducting the business of manufacturing steel, all in complete order. Full particulars as to the property may be had of JAMES P. MORAN, corner of Delancey and Mangin sts., N. Y.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

TAX SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the directions of Title 2, Chapter 427, of the Laws of 1855, that a list of all lands liable to be sold for taxes, assessed and levied in the years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860, and of certain lands liable to be sold for taxes levied in the years 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855, has been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers and Town Clerks in this State; and that so much of the several parcels of said lands as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest and charges which may be due thereon at the time of sale, will, on the 12th day of November next, and the succeeding days thereafter, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany.

Dated ALBANY, July 18, 1866.
jy26-1aw12w THOS. HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, SATURDAY, Aug. 11, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, the balance of the notes, accounts, claims and assets of The American Oil Company. S. JAUDON and S. B. GREGORY, Trustees.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway:

SUPERB PAIR OF HORSES—Very fast, one a gray horse, long tail, between 7 and 8 years old, 15½ hands, will be guaranteed to go inside of three minutes, and much faster with training, and perfectly sound, kind and gentle; one bay horse, 6 years old, 15½ hands, sound and kind, long tail, very stylish action. They are well matched in gait, having been driven twice together; the latter horse is guaranteed to go in 2:54, and with training very much faster; together they are guaranteed to turn the track to the pole in 3:05, and without training, to-day, in 3:10.

The above are probably the two finest horses offered for sale this season. They can be seen in the livery stable of Underhill & Fleet, in Lafayette-place, near Astor-place, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY previous to the sale, and on the day of sale before our salesroom.

DRY GOODS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN MOWBRAY RETIRES FROM THE FIRM.
OLIVER MOWBRAY CONTINUES THE BUSINESS,
AND ASSUMES IN ADDITION
THE GENERAL DRY GOODS
AT THEIR OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND,
NO. 269 GRAND-ST., CORNER FORSYTH.

The present stock in No. 214 Bowery consists of cloaks, shawls, silks and cloths, which we have marked down to such a low figure as must insure their speedy sale. If not sold by Aug. 15 the balance will be sold at auction. Store to let and fixtures for sale.

O. & J. MOWBRAY.

The store No. 214 Bowery is 100 feet deep and 25 feet front; first, second and third floors for business purposes. The dwelling part has all the improvements, and in complete order.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

$9.—HATS FREE OF CHARGE.—OWING to the large and steady increase of trade at our retail branch, and the great popularity of our low-price system, for retailing men's furnishing goods, we have the pleasure to announce to the public that on and after MONDAY, Aug. 6, we shall give to every buyer of $5 worth of goods at one time at our retail department, a numbered check, a duplicate of which will be kept by us. At the close of business on Saturday night of each week we shall place the checks into a box, and allow any gentleman present to draw one therefrom, the number of which will be published in Monday morning's TIMES, 5th page. The person holding said number, upon calling at No. 3 Park-row will be presented, free of charge, with an order on Beebe, of Broadway, or Vail, of Fulton-st., for one best $9 silk hat, to be made to measure. We shall continue, as heretofore, to sell furnishing goods lower than any other house in the City, so that, aside from the good prospect of getting a hat for nothing, there is every inducement for gentlemen to buy their shirts, collars, hosiery, gloves, ties, under-wear, &c., at our retail house. P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, importers of "Men's Furnishings," No. 36 Warren-st. Retail department, No 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. N. B. Persons buying over $5 worth will receive a check for every $5 worth bought. Persons not wanting a hat will receive $9 worth of furnishing goods free of charge.

JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN—A NEWLY-ESTABLISHED importing and jobbing warehouse, in ribbons, hosiery, gloves, Yankee notions and gent's furnishing goods, at Nos. 25 Murray and 27 Warren sts.—takes pleasure in announcing to the trade that in establishing this new business of his, it is his determination to sell to cash buyers at very low rates, lower than any other house in this City, on account of cash purchases during the late business panic, and would be happy to have numerous calls, which would convince every one of the truthfulness of this statement.

NOVELTIES IN SILKS AND FANCY articles. AU BON MARCHE. Nos. 135 and 137 Rue du Bac, corner of Rue de Sèvres. Ladies visiting Paris, should, before effecting their purchases elsewhere, visit this establishment; they will find an immense assortment of every NOVELTY of the finest quality and real cheapness.

MILLINERY.

GLADIATOR HATS AND TURBANS AT L. BINNS' immense millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Great bargains in feathers; willow and pheasant hats at $1 and upward. Millinery retail and wholesale.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For laying crosswalk in Third-street, opposite No. 228.

2d. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from southeast corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.

3d. For laying crosswalk from the northeast to the northwest corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets.

4th For laying crosswalk in West-street, from the northeasterly corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.

5th. For laying crosswalk from the southeast to the southwest corner of Watts and Greenwich streets.

6th. For building sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from present sewer at Eleventh-avenue to a point seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue.

7th. For paving Mulberry-street, from Bleecker to Houston streets, with trap-block.

8th. For paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues, with trap-block.

9th. For paving Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue, with trap-block.

10th. For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Sixth to Ninth avenues, with stone blocks.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on—

1st. Both sides of Third-street, between Avenue B and Avenue C.

2d. On the east side of West-street and the south side of Charlton-street, to the extent of half the block on either street, from southeast corner of West and Charlton streets.

3d. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Cortlandt-street to Dey-street, and on the north side of Cortlandt-street to the extent of half the block from Greenwich-street to Broadway, and from Greenwich-street to Washington-street.

4th. The east side of West-street and the north side of Charlton-street to the extent of half the block on either street, from northeast corner of West and Charlton streets.

5th. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Watts to Desbrosses streets, and on the south side of Watts-street to the extent of half the block east and west of Greenwich-street.

6th. On both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from the Tenth to the Eleventh avenues.

7th. On both sides of Mulberry street, between Bleecker and Houston streets and to the extent of half the block either way on Bleecker and Houston streets.

8th. On both sides of Thirty-sixth-street, from the Sixth to the Seventh avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.

9th. On both sides of Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue.

10th. On both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from the Sixth to the Ninth avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 10, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 11th day of August, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of September, 1866:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York.
Office, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.
Branch Office, No. 96 Washington-st., Boston.

The UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY, organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $3,000,000, having purchased the patents of Walter Hunt, Wm. E. Lockwood, S. S. Gray and A. A. Evans, with other patents controlling the manufacture of Paper Collars, Cuffs and Bosoms, has granted licenses to the following manufacturers, viz.:

American Molded Collar Company	Boston
HATCH, JOHNSON & CO., Agents, New-York.	
W. E. & E. D. Lockwood	Philadelphia
Reversible Collar Company	Boston
MARCH BROS., PIERCE & CO., Agents.	
F. A. Hawley & Co.	Boston
George B. Lamb, (Star Collar)	Boston
Gray & Woods	Boston
Boston Paper Collar Manufacturing Company	Boston
Ray & Taylor	Springfield
New-England Model Collar Company	Boston
The Metropolitan Collar Company	New-York
Troy National Paper Collar Company	Troy, N. Y.
J. H. COON, Agent.	
Norwich Paper Collar Company	Norwich, Conn.
American Machine Company	Newburyport, Mass.
Rice Brothers	Boston
Goldsmith, Hoffman & Company	New-York
Nonpareil Paper Collar Company	Springfield, Mass.
New-York Enameled Paper Collar Company	New-York
F. RAWDON MYERS, Agent.	
The Congress Collar Company	Chicago, Ill.
Washington Manufacturing Company	Troy, N. Y.

All packages of goods manufactured by the above-named Licensees will hereafter be marked,

"LICENSED BY THE UNION PAPER COLLAR CO."

The manufacture and sale of Collars, Cuffs and Bosoms, in violation of these patents, will be vigorously prosecuted at law and in equity; and, as no Paper Collar can be made except under one or more of said patents, or in infringement of the same, dealers are especially cautioned against purchasing or selling any such Collars, Cuffs or Bosoms, except of the manufacture of the above-named Licensees, as they will be held liable in damages equally with manufacturers.

JAMES A. WOODBURY, President.
SOLOMON S. GRAY, Treasurer.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an

AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY,

and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.

Agents and correspondents in New-York:

THE MORRIS EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 60 Broadway,

where information may be obtained; or address, post-paid,

J. MORTIMER & CO.,
No. 204 rue de Rivoli, Paris.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND ROCKING HORSES.—A large assortment ready for delivery at the factory, Nos. 130 and 132 East 26th-st., near 3d-av. D. T. WASHBURN, Manufacturer.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.—BENEDICT BROS. are agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st. Fine watches, jewelry and silverware.

PRINTING.—FOR SALE, ONE ADAMS PRESS, (two rollers,) bed 29¾x43, in good running order. Can be seen at No. 15 Spruce-st. Price $2,400.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 28.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY,
SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
FACULTY:
F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palaeontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to

Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.

Term opens Sept. 18.

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MRS. BLIGH'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 43 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 2[illegible]th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MISS HAVENS,
NO. 26 MADISON-AV.,

will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866.
For circulars address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MME. C. MEARS,
No. 224 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall Term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR miles from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. 4. Associate Principals, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Oxford, England. For circulars, address C. D. MORRIS, Peekskill, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The Winter session will commence MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1866. For circulars address STEWART PELHAM, Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN his school for boys Sept. 10, at the Howard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 3. J. YOUNG, Principal.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.; Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A BOARDing School for Boys. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes; $200 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or bookstores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.

For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS,
NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 39TH-ST.

English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 3 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6. 1866.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Stamford, Conn., reopens Sept. 13.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SINGING TEACHer (lady or gentleman) in a ladies' institute out of the City, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. Inquire this morning, from 11 to 12 o'clock, at BEER & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

TEACHERS.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
"THE SERAPEIUM,"
No. 896 Broadway,
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, A. B., Director.

WANTED.—A LADY WELL QUALIFIED TO give instruction in English, Latin, French, German, music and painting, desires a situation to teach; highest references given. Address Miss G., Box No. 449 Springfield, Mass.

A LADY OF TWELVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching music, French and English desires an engagement for September in a school or family; highest references given. Address INSTRUCTION, Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

POSTPONEMENT.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Senate of the State of New-York, on the 20th of April last, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed to sit during the recess, with the Mayor of New-York, the State Engineer, and the Engineer of the Croton Board, to ascertain and report to the Senate the most advantageous and proper route or routes for a railway or railways suited to the rapid transportation of passengers from the upper to the lower portion of the City of New-York, having in view the greatest practical benefit and safety to the public, and the least loss and injury to property on or adjacent to said route or routes.

The following are the members of the commission:
Senator George H. Andrews,
Senator Henry R. Low,
Senator Charles G. Cornell,
State Engineer J. P. Goodsell,
Mayor John T. Hoffman,
Engineer Alfred W. Craven.

At meetings of the Board held on May 31 and June 2, it was resolved that parties m[illegible] be, and they are hereby invited to submit plans and specifications upon the subject embraced in the above resolution, to be addressed "To the Senate Commission on Railroads," at the office of the Street Commissioner, corner of Broadway and Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before Tuesday, the 1st day of August next.

The Committee deem it desirable that the plans should be accompanied by approximate estimates of expense.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS, Chairman.
A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

The time for the reception of plans is extended to the 1st day of October. By order of the Committee,

A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL,
AT ALBANY,

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS,"
ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Aug 4, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, Aug. 16, 1866, for the construction of stone block pavements in

Eighth-avenue—From Forty-second to Fifty-eighth-street.
Second-avenue—From Houston to Fourteenth-street.
Thirteenth-street—From University-place to First-avenue.
Vestry-street—From Greenwich to West-street.
Duane-street—From Hudson to West-street.
Thirty-first-street—From Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Duane-street—From Hudson to West-street.
Thirty-first-street—From Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Elizabeth-street—From Bayard to Grand-street.
Spring-street—From Broadway to West-street.
Bleecker-street—From Broadway to Bowery.
Thirty-fourth-street—From Third-avenue to East River, and
Fifty-fifth-street—From Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

Also, for a cobble pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-streets, and for crosswalks across Fourth-avenue, at the intersection of Forty-sixth-street.

Also, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Bleecker-street—Between Charles and Perry streets.
Spring-street—Between Elizabeth-street and the Bowery.
Broadway—Between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
Eighth-avenue—Between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.
First-avenue—Between Eighth and Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth, and Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.
Essex-street—Between Stanton and Rivington, Delancey and Broome, and Hester and Division streets.
Forty-eighth-street—Between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
First-avenue—Between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, with branches in Second-avenue and in Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets; and also sewer in
Forty-fifth-street—Between Fifth and Lexington avenues, with branches in Fifth, Madison and Fourth avenues.

Specifications and forms for bids can be had at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 18, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until Aug. 10, 1866, for furnishing and putting up heating apparatus for the Custom-houses at Dubuque, Iowa; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; and the Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio.

The apparatus required may be of the hot-water system, low-pressure steam, or hot water and steam combined, and the bidders are required to furnish explicit descriptions or plans of the apparatus which they propose to put up, stating ratio of heating surface, whether of wrought or cast iron, to space heated, fuel consumed, &c. It must be of sufficient capacity and power to warm the rooms and keep them at a temperature of 78° during the coldest season, and must in all cases be furnished and put up complete, including screens to coils, within a reasonable time from date of order, and be in perfect working condition when turned over to the proper officer.

The bids are to be per cubic foot of space actually heated, and must state time of completing the work.

Payments not exceeding 80 per centum of the work done, will be made upon certificates of authorized officers, the balance of 20 per centum will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been tested and found satisfactory during one whole Winter season.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Heating Apparatus," and must be addressed to A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Separate proposals may be made for each building if desired.

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, for the construction of a dam and its appurtenances, for a large Storage Reservoir near Boyd's Corners, in the township of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for a Dam, &c., for Storage Reservoir in Putnam County, for the Croton Aqueduct Department;" and must also have indorsed the name of the bidder and date of his proposal. Plans can be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Engineer in charge, at Boyd's Corners, near Carmel. Specifications can also be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Dep't.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE HOSPITALS.—The Board of Commissioners, created by the act entitled "An act in relation to quarantine in the port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of the structure, wharves, docks and appurtenances, on West Bank, in the Lower Bay, for use as a hospital, pursuant to said act, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, (Room No. 7.) Such proposals will be received at said office until the 24th day of August next, at 3 P. M., when they will there be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of the contract to be entered into, may be ascertained at said office. The Board reserves the right to reject the bids in the cases specified in said act.

WM. A. COBB, President.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.:

For regulating, curbing and grading Thirty-fourth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River.

Blank forms and proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department New-York, Aug. 9, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

A FIRST-CLASS JURGENSEN WATCH for sale, with case; has been but little used; also, two hunting-case ladies' watches. Inquire for SHIPPING CLERK at No. 38 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

The Company's fine steamships will leave this port as follows:

ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, THURSDAY, Aug. 23
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5

Rates of passage to Antwerp, Havre, Rotterdam or Amsterdam: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $55; steerage, $35; payable in gold or its equivalent.

For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

HELVETIA	Ogilvie	SATURDAY, Aug. 11
ERIN	Cutting	SATURDAY, Aug. 18
DENMARK	Thompson	SATURDAY, Aug. 25
THE QUEEN	Grogan	SATURDAY, Sept. 1

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 175 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Aug. 11
LAFAYETTE	LAMARIE	SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Sept. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 7½ o'clock, at the latest. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 16

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails

CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 11
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 15
ETNA	SATURDAY	Aug. 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 22
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 25

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power....16th August
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power..30th August
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons.6th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 19.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—A extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

PALMYRA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.
TARIFA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.
TRIPOLI	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.

For further information, freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:

TAMPICO....about....1st September
FLORIDA....about....1st October

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.

Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA,
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On MONDAY, Aug. 20, at noon.
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class,	Second-class,	Third-class,
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

Measurement Goods,	Weight Goods,
$1 35@$1 50 per cubic foot.	2½@3 cents per pound.

Payable in San Francisco.

All the freight taken is "FAST" freight.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE
REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.

One of the favorite and elegant steamers,
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRENADA,
will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st., EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points,

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New Orleans, $55,

which includes all charges except meals on railroads.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE' MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships
EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamer MONEKA,
will leave THURSDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points,

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55,

which includes all charges except meals on railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE
EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.

EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.
New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.
Passage tickets issued through to

Augusta	$27 00	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31 00	Atlanta	34 00
Columbus	35 00	Mobile	51 95
Albany	35 00	New-Orleans	55 00
Eufaula	35 00		

Every charge included except meals on the railroads. Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays. Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

Bills of lading given for through freight.

ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M.
SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.

Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.

For Freight or Passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,

HERMAN LIVINGSTON....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES....Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	$35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

GENERAL BARNES
leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class Steamship
PERIT,
W. H. GARDINER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamers of this line have resumed their weekly trips, and the steamship MARMION, Capt. L. L. HAZARD, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, 1866, at 3 P. M. precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st., corner Cedar.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st. C. K. GARRISON, President.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL follows on the 18th.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION SEASON OF 1866.

TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.

Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, from New-York, via Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence (passing Thousand Islands and Rapids of St. Lawrence by daylight,) to Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, Newport, and return to New-York.

For particulars of routes, rates of fare, tickets and all information, apply at the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad and Royal Mail Line of steamers, No. 175 Broadway, New-York. E. P. BEACH, General Agent.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY,
leaves daily, from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10½ A. M.; 12½, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M. Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M.; 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7½ P. M.

To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT: also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 10:45 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK.—The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted,) at 10 A. M., for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 2:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,

Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR KEYPORT.

The steamer CHICOPEE leaves foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, landing at Chelsea, Union, Woodbridge, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 2, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 3, 9 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 3, 12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 4, 12 M.	Saturday, Aug. 4, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 5, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 6, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 3 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 8, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.	

Superior accommodations, and great care taken of horses and carriages.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this route, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday,	9,	3½ P. M.	Thursday,	9,	6 A. M.
Friday,	10,	3½ P. M.	Friday,	10,	6 A. M.
Saturday,	11,	4 P. M.	Saturday,	11,	6 A. M.
Sunday,	12,	8 A. M.	Saturday,	11,	7 P. M.
			Sunday,	12,	4 P. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and wagons.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Pier No. 26 East River at 3:45 and 37th-st. (East River) at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:20 A. M. No freight received and delivered at 37th-st. No freight taken on Saturdays, nor on any other day after 3 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal	$11 40
New-York to Saratoga	3 45
New-York to Syracuse	5 05
New-York to Rochester	6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls	8 25

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw; landing at 34th-st. each way.—The new and elegant steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, Capt. T. R. PADDOCK, will leave foot of Harrison-st. EVERY MORNING, (Sundays included,) at 7½. Returning, leave Peekskill 1 P. M.

SUNDAY BOATS FOR NEWARK.—THE MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips to Newark, SUNDAY, Aug. 5: Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., 4:30 and 9:15 P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOS. COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 7:45, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens,' Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 43 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 121 Washington-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, the trains and boats of this Company will leave as follows:

Steamer JESSE HOYT will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-street, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with Express train for Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson and Philadelphia, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

At 4 P. M., from Pier No. 32 North River and 4:15 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River, connecting with trains for above points and Philadelphia, and Express train for Long Branch. Fare to Long Branch, on this train only, 25 cents.

Fare to Philadelphia on all trains, $2.

The freight boat leaves at 5:30 P. M. for all points on the line and Philadelphia.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA:

Express at 9 A. M., from foot of Vine-street; fare to New-York, $2.

Way Mail and Express at 2:40 A. M. from Camden, arriving at New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.

Freight at 5:15 P. M., arriving at New-York at 4 A. M. next morning.

All baggage must be delivered in New-York at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LARGE REWARD OFFERED.

Stolen from the Continental Hotel, at Long Branch, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1866, the following-named articles of jewelry, viz.:

1 gold cross studded with diamonds.
2 gold bracelets set with diamonds.
5 fine cluster-diamond rings.
2 gold rings, 5 diamonds each.
1 pair sleeve-buttons, set with 2 solitaire diamonds each.
1 brooch set with diamonds, (blue enamel.)
1 gold pencil, with diamond.
25 gold buttons.
2 gold chains.
1 ladies' gold watch.
1 chronometer watch—Demauch, maker, Paris, and gold spectacles—all of the best French manufacture.

A reward of 25 per cent. on the valuation of all or part of the above-mentioned articles will be given for their recovery.
A. H. THOMAS,
No. 95 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.

MILL PROPERTY IN TIDE-WATER, VIRGINIA.

We offer for sale an exceedingly valuable and desirable mill site, water power, and 40 to 50 acres of heavily timbered land attached. The mill was burned by the United States troops during the war and was widely known as one of the largest and most profitable in tide-water, Virginia, situated in King William County, half a mile from two good landings on the Mattaponi River, with which a creek, navigable for boats and scows, connects it; two miles from the Village of Ayletts, 28 miles from Richmond, near the stage road, the location for a grist and saw mill is unrivaled. The pond is a large one, 2½ miles long, and the streams supplying it unfailing. The former mill was a massive brick structure, three stories high, ran three pairs of stones, the wheel overshot, and the head of water powerful. For manufacturing purposes and lumber business, no property has superior advantages. Thousands of acres of timber and wood, easily accessible, lie in the neighborhood which can be obtained on the most favorable terms. The walls of the mill are standing, the water-wheel uninjured, and the dam is in good repair. A cotton gin and house, with a comfortable miller's house and garden attached, still remain. Terms, $5,000; one-half in cash, the balance in two years, (interest payable quarterly at 7 per cent. per annum,) to be secured by deed of trust on the property. If this property is not sold privately on or before the 10th day of September, 1866, it will then be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Village of Ayletts, King William County, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1866. Apply, in New-York, to NORMAN D. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.; in Virginia, to WM. R. AYLETT, Ayletts Post-office, King William County.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96, Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSES.

FIVE AT $100,000 EACH, AND OTHERS, FOR SALE BY S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

ALBERT HAMILTON,

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS AND BONDS,
NO. 137 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—SITUATE in and overlooking the Mohawk Valley, comprising about 50 acres under a high state of cultivation. The mansion is built in the very best manner with all the modern conveniences; outhouses numerous; fruit of the choicest kinds and great variety; garden stocked with all the small fruits, &c.; a rare chance for any one wishing to get one of the most beautiful and healthy country seats in the State; terms liberal. Apply to WILLIAM HALL, No. 176 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, PAYING 10 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS; CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER (BELT) RAILROAD, AND OTHER CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO CHOICE INSURANCE STOCKS, ALL AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENTS. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE, AT IRVINGTON, ON THE Hudson, a large and very desirable residence, with four acres of land, good barn, outhouses, &c.; fine view of the river, and a short distance from the depot. If wanted, the furniture, horses, carriages, &c., will be sold with the place. For particulars apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—ONE HOUSE AND LOT, WITH A warranted deed, and immediate possession; it is not quite 22x50, lot 100, and in one of the best blocks of brown-stone houses up town; location first class; four stories, basement and counter-cellar, and finished in the most splendid manner; must be sold. Apply to J. J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE HILLSIDE COUNTRY SEAT, Branford, Conn., on the Shore Line Railroad, 7 miles from New-Haven, 1½ miles from sea shore; 5 acres of land, modern house, fifteen rooms, stable, ice-house, hennery and outbuildings, all nearly new; choice fruit and ornamental trees and vines; near churches, post-office and railroad depot. For particulars, inquire of GEO. COMINGS, No. 62 Walker-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, FOUR-story and basement; ten on Lexington-av., $15,000 to $40,000; one on 29th-st., $18,500; two on 31st-st., $9,500 and $18,000; two on 35th-st., $35,000 each; a splendid house on 60th-st., $30,000; one on 52d-st., $21,000. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—ELEGANT RESIdence for sale, with four lots, (more ground if wanted;) fine fruit and shrubbery; handy to horse cars every ten minutes; location and neighborhood very fine; price $11,000, on easy terms. PARSONS & WARD, No. 19 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR A BREWERY, packing-house, stables, &c., the five valuable lots of ground, with the substantial brick building thereon, Nos. 184 to 192 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., being 125 feet front by 98.9 feet in depth. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT HUDSON—ON THE Hudson River; 60 acres of the best land, all under cultivation; a large fruit orchard, all kinds of fruit; four horses, carts, wagons, and all the farming utensils; three-story house, 16 rooms, new stable, barn, &c.
WM. CAMPBELL, No. 704 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE, TWO first-class tenement-houses, corner of 1st-av. and 29th-st., 25x50x80, four stories; rent for $3,000. Price $19,500. Must be sold, or would be offered separately. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 45 and 47 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, three houses at Woodside, L. I., five minutes' ride from Hunter's Point Ferry, on Long Island Railroad, with garden and all conveniences. Apply to J. J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT Chatham, $25,000; 54 acres, $10,000; 58 acres, $8,500; at Madison, 12 acres, $6,500; Summit, 8 acres, $6,000; Millburn, 18 acres, $5,000; Orange, 15 acres, $12,000.
JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTONVILLE, ORange County, N. Y., a farm of about 90 acres of good land, with buildings, suitable for grain and dairy purposes, one mile from depot. Inquire of
JOHN JAQUES.

FOR SALE, AT EAST MORRISANIA— An elegant French villa, with stable to correspond, and two acres of land, beautifully laid out; surroundings first-class; terms easy.
FISH & BLIVEN, No. 25 Pine-st.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Fine three story high stoop house, 22x55-100, perfect order; furniture if desired; possession.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR Madison-square; first-class, four-story, brown stone, full front, and elegantly furnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DOUBLE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house and lot, on 22d-st., near 8th-av.; in first-rate order. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL PROPERty; large brick edifice, 4½ acres of ground, with furniture, &c., &c.; location near a city; terms reasonable. Address ALPHA SIGMA, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THREE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS houses will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, Nos. 89, 91 and 93 60th-st., 25 feet east of Lexington-av., north side, of JOHN GLASS, owner.

A MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTY, NEW and convenient in all respects; located in the most promising part of Brooklyn; price $16,000.
H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, IN West 11th-st., with possession in October. For particulars apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE RESIDENCE of the late J. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av., with 6 lots. Apply on the premises.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & PENDLETON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
(Signed,)
MORTOMER L. FOWLER.
WILLIAM H. OSGOOD.
WILLIAM H. PENDLETON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & CO., and will continue the business as Bankers and Brokers, at No. 46 Exchange-place.
(Signed,)
MORTOMER L. FOWLER.
WILLIAM H. OSGOOD.
GEORGE W. WILSON.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF S. HUTCHINSON & CO. has been dissolved, by the death of JEREMIAH REEVE. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, under same style, at Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.
SAML. HUTCHINSON,
JOSIAH R. HUTCHINSON,
CHAS. J. HOWELL.
AUG. 6, 1866.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ROBERT STUYVESANT and FRANCIS A. DE WINT, under the firm name of STUYVESANT & DE WINT, was dissolved on the 8th inst. by the death of said Francis A. De Wint. The subscriber as surviving partner will settle the business of the firm. Dated New-York, Aug. 10, 1866.
ROBERT STUYVESANT.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

THE FIRM OF WILSON & REDMOND is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
(Signed,)
GEORGE W. WILSON.
WILLIAM REDMOND, Jr.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AN OYSTER, ICE-CREAM AND confectionery saloon, with oven for baking and everything complete for doing a large business. Must be sold on account of the death of the proprietor. Address S., Box No. 1,662 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL MANUFACTURING business in full operation, and well established; machinery nearly new; will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately. B. WATERBURY, No. 266 Broadway.

THE ADVERTISER DESIRES TO DISPOSE of his shoe manufacturing business, machinery and good-will. Address CONNECTICUT, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—TWO DARK GRAY fine carriage-horses, 15 hands; one large dark brown coupe horse, 16½ hands. Apply to WM. A. KOBBE, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st.

HORSES TO BOARD—AT CALDWELL, N. J.; terms reasonable. For particulars, apply at Room No. 12 No. 122 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY, THE LARGE store, basement and undercellar of the building, No. 581 Broadway. For particulars apply to
JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET IN THE BOWERY; the best location in New-York for business purposes; No. 214 Bowery, full lot building, covering the whole 100 feet, 1st, 2d, and 3d floors, for business purposes; the dwelling part has all the improvements, and is in complete order. O. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st., or No. 214 Bowery.

TO LET—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE; new, handsome furniture, two acres, lawn and shade; carriage-house with stalls for three horses; thirty minutes from the City and ten minutes from depot at Spuyten Duyvil. Apply to E. H. MEAD, office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED DWELLING NO. 32 Clymer-st., Williamsburgh, in the most healthy and fashionable part of the city, three doors east of Bedford-av. The owner desires to board with the tenant. It will not be let to a family of over four persons; possession given immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, a three-story and basement high-stoop brick house in complete order, with water, gas, &c., pleasantly located, No. 24 Sands-st. Apply to C. W. TROTTER, No. 79 Cliff-st., New-York.

TO RENT—ON BERGEN HILL, A NICE COTtage-house of 8 rooms, marble mantels; rent $25 a month; possession immediately; 20 minutes from ferry. Apply to JOHN PRINGLE, No. 13 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

UNION-SQUARE PROPERTY—TO LEASE for a term of years the valuable property No. 40 East 14th-st., with lot on University-place, being about 26 by 225 feet. For particulars apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

OFFICE TO LET—IN BUILDING NO. 9 Spruce-st. Possession given immediately.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, a moderate sized, handsomely furnished house for the Winter. It must be in good order and well located, above 23d-st. For a home answering the above, a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 1,678 Post-office.

WANTED—TO RENT, A PLEASANTLY SITUated house in the country, (Englewood preferred,) with small quantity of ground, shade trees, &c., and within an hour's ride of New-York. Address, with full particulars, A. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A SECOND-STORY FLOOR, HANDSOMEly furnished, with all the modern improvements, to let, to a gentleman and wife, in a private family. Private table if desired. Inquire at No. 131 West 14th-st. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND wife a front parlor and bedroom; location between 4th and 8th avs. and 14th and 40th sts. Address, stating terms, &c., E. M., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL HOUSE with garden, near New-York. Address, with particulars, M. BILLINGS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE AND lot, between 28th and 49th sts., from 4th to 7th avs.
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

IRON FOUNDERY WANTED—IN NEW-York or vicinity, on a two years' lease. Address IRON FOUNDER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms, with board, (private table preferred,) wanted for the Winter, for a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse, in a good neighborhood, between 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, W. P. P., Box No. 412 Post-office.

BOARD—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEmen, or a gentleman and wife, can obtain first-class permanent accommodations in a beautiful location near Stuyvesant-square, by applying to HOME, Box No. 511 New-York Post-office.

ROOMS.—A RARE CHANCE—A VERY HANDsome airy well furnished second story, consisting of four rooms, may be had by a suitable party for the Fall and Winter; board in the family. Inquire at No. 28 University-place.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR FAMILY wishing elegant accommodations, with private table, on Madison-square, and willing to pay liberally, will please address G. W. C., Post-office Box No. 622.

ELEGANT SUITES, FROM TWO TO five rooms, for families; private table. Address ATHOS, Station D.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT board—location very pleasant—at No. 44 West 21st-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer, with the use of a carriage house, in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO PLACE. This delightful Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, a short distance from railroad station at Jumping Point, and two miles from Port Washington Landing; the steamer *Nelly White* leaves foot of Barclay-st., and the *Sea Bird* leaves foot of Chambers-st., at hours to suit the tide, and the steamer *Wm. Cook* leaves foot of Barclay-st. Address SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED WITH A private family on the Sound shore, where there is good bathing and no mosquitoes. Address, with terms, J. W., Box No. 1,544 Post-office.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—A DELIGHTful resort, affording at once the advantages of city and country life, can be found at No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. The rooms are first-class, pleasantly located, away from the dust and noise of the city, and command a fine view of New-York harbor and metropolis. In connection with this establishment is the TURKISH BATH in successful operation. Its cleansing properties are unapproachable, and it is one of the greatest physical luxuries, nor is there any agent so powerful to renovate and restore the diseased or enfeebled system. Good board and immunity from cholera can be secured by a limited number desiring to avail themselves of the bath in connection with other hygienic agencies. CHAS. H. SHEPARD, M. D.

HUDSON CITY, N. J.—FURNISHED BEDrooms to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if desired; City Hall-place, third door north of Newark-av.; location very healthy and convenient to cars and ferries. Address A., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED in a private family near Mendham, seven miles from Morristown, N. J.; the location is delightful, and within easy access of New-York City. Address F., Box No. 49 Mendham Post-office, Morris County, N. J.

APARTMENTS.—THREE ROOMS AT WASHington Heights to let; possession immediately. Inquire of or address Mrs. RIDDER, Washington Heights.

BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., with a private family. Apply at No. 37 Fulton-st., Room No. 2.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN be obtained in a private family at Fairfield, Conn. Address A. B. THORP, Fairfield, Conn.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A RUSSIAN GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE of the Imperial Musical Institute at St. Petersburgh, wishes to give instructions on the piano; speaks German and English. Address No. 484 Broome-st., between 3 and 7 o'clock P. M.

BARGAINS—PIANO PURCHASERS ARE INvited to call at our FACTORY, No. 14 6th-st., near the Bowery, or at our warerooms in the Bible-house, 8th st., corner of 4th-av.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 14 6th-st.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.

Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving the relatives of deceased soldiers $100 more bounty.

I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties. The $100 and $50 bounty to soldiers cannot be applied for until the Secretary of War issues the proper forms and instructions—which will be about the 1st of September.

Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 25 cents, or 10 cents each. CHAS. NETTLETON,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

ARMY OFFICERS' EXTRA PAY—INcreased pensions for soldiers and widows; officers who resigned or were discharged after April 9, 1865, and those on duty prior to muster, should apply for information regarding the allowances under the late act. Increase of pensions for disabled soldiers and widows who have children under 16 years, should procure new certificates. Apply to L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors of Claims, No. 1 Park-place.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER Clairvoyant, tells all you wish to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
ENJOYABLY COOL.
LAST DAY BUT ONE OF
MR. G. L. FOX'S
SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME.
MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
and the full and efficient
GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8,
in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
In the elegant
SPACIOUS SALOONS. SPACIOUS SALOONS,
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER,
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 136 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE. THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
Just added, the largest collection of
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES
ever seen in America, consisting of the MONSTER PYTHON (Africa,) NATAL BOA; SWAMP ANACONDA, SUN SERPENT, WAMPO SERPENT (S. A.,) WATER SERPENT (Island Sumatra) BOA CONSTRICTORS, ROCK SNAKE (Africa,) PINE SNAKES, &c., &c.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS,
taken from drawings made from Life, constituting the most extensive
INDIAN PORTRAIT-GALLERY IN THE WORLD.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 100,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

THE HANLON BROTHERS,
VERSATILE COMPANY,
Will commence a brief season on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 13,
with their
STAR TROUPE OF GYMNASTS, ACROBATS,
DANCERS,
PANTOMIMISTS, VOCALISTS, ETC.,
prominent in which are
THE HANLON BROTHERS,
THOMAS, EDWARD and FREDERICK.

The Seigrist Family, Signorita Stella, the unapproachable tight-rope dancer; Master George, the Child Wonder, upon the trapeze; Signorita Gallati, premiere danseuse of the world; the celebrated Caron Family, Pantomimists from the Porto St. Martin Theatre, Paris; G. W. Smith, the renowned Ballet Master; Chas. E. Collins, the Happy Old Man and Versatile Comedian; the three Infant Prodigies, Tom, Dick and Harry, aged three, four and six years, together with a complete Corps de Ballet.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Engagement for Six Nights Only of the
NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION.
THE NICOLO TROUPE,
in their acts—the
SPORTS OF ATLAS, LIVING LADDER AND AERIAL BARS, BY TALLEEN BROTHERS.
ROBERTO NICOLO,
THE WONDER OF THE AGE,
in his Aerial Flight of One Hundred Feet, the most Wonderful Gymnast of modern times.

First appearance of R. W. Smith, Billy Blair, L. M. Ross, and the Great Wray.

Millie Delphine, and the beautiful danseuse Mlle. Victoria Ross in a grand OLLA PODRIDA of amusement.

GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ P. M.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hinderance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. (See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne. (See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866: "Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholic, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

Agents in New-York, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st., and HENRY SMITH, No. 37 Nassau-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

A NEW REMEDY FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE—Safe and sure at one interview. Dr. SELDEN, No. 233 Bleecker-st., near 6th-av.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER....Director.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, 1866.
INCREASE OF SUCCESS. INCREASE OF SUCCESS.
Every representation of the gorgeous Fairy Legend.
THE GLITTERING PAGEANT
resplendent with all its tinted rays of beauty.
EXQUISITE COLORINGS OF ART.
ROSEATE EXPRESSIONS OF LIFE.
THE ICE WITCH, THE ICE WITCH,
THE ICE WITCH. THE ICE WITCH.
ICE WITCH, ICE WITCH, ICE WITCH,
Combining in its brilliant presentation the
WEBB SISTERS—THE PROTEAN STARS, ADA AND EMMA.
THE FOSTER SISTERS.
Miss THERESA WOOD, from the Grand Opera.
Grand German Opera Chorus.
Baker's Musical Compositions.
The Entire Dramatic Company.
The most elaborate, rich and costly fairy spectacle of the age.
DECORATED WITH GORGEOUS NEW SCENERY.
ANIMATED WITH BEWITCHING DANCES.
RADIANT WITH ENCHANTING MUSIC.
Electric Transitions—Countless Splendors—Stalactic Grottoes—Silvery Rills—Operatic Gems—Gilded Rivulets—Fairy Illusions—Brilliant Pencilings—Grand Choruses—Pictorial Effects, &c., &c., &c.
A PERFECT FOUNTAIN OF BEAUTY.
THE ICE WITCH AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE
EVERY EVENING—EVERY EVENING.
☞ At the Olympic Theatre.
SATURDAY NIGHT, in addition to the sparkling comedetta,
A DAY TOO LATE.
The charming WEBB SISTERS in delightful Songs, Duetts, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 10.
In compliance with numerous requests, the celebrated comedian,
JOHN BROUGHAM,
will appear this evening, and for
POSITIVELY THIS WEEK ONLY,
in his own world-famous extravaganza entitled
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
OR, YE GENTLE SAVAGE,
presented with its
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

H. R. H. KING POW-HA-TAN, King of the Tuscaroras	JOHN BROUGHAM
Pocahontas	Miss Emilie Melville
Capt. John Smith	Mr. J. C. Dunn

AND A SPLENDID CAST.
The performance will commence with the musical farce entitled
JENNY LIND.

Jenny Leatherlungs	Miss Emilie Melville
with songs and dances.	
Baron Swigitoff Beery (with a song)	Mr. J. C. Dunn
Granby Gag	W. S. Andrews

On MONDAY, August 13, will be produced with new and splendid scenery, new costumes, and elegant appointments, an entirely new and original romantic drama, by JOHN BROUGHAM, entitled
O'DONNELL'S MISSION.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

NINTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN....Mr. DAN BRYANT
with the great patriotic song entitled the
GREEN ABOVE THE RED,
written expressly for him by J. B. LEVERICH, and received every evening with the greatest enthusiasm.
Sir Perry Downs, an English Tourist, Mr. A. H. Davenport. Other characters by Messrs. C. Fisher, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, J. F. Hagan, Williamson, Browne, Leonard, Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, &c., &c.
In the course of the piece the great
RUCTION JIG,
by the characters, pronounced a great success.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN EVERY NIGHT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
The new drama of the
PHANTOM OF TORMENAR.
New scenery, grand effects and powerful cast.
First time of the new piece of the
GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,

AT TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.,
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, AUG. 10, at 8 o'clock,
THE FIFTY-SEVENTH OF THEO. THOMAS' BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:

1. March—"Frankfurter Schuetzen"	Hamm
2. Overture—"La Gazza Ladra"	Rossini
3. Waltze—"Pesther"	Lanner
4. Grand Selection—"Faust" (No. 2)	Gounod
5. Symphony in B No. 4	Beethoven
1. Adagio—Allegro vivace. 3. Allegro vivace. 2. Adagio. 4. Allegro ma non troppo	
6. Grand Potpourri—"Hamoresken"	Reiche
7. Waltze—"Extravaganten"	Strauss
8. Polka—"Bauern"	Strauss
9. Selection—"Trovatore"	Verdi

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LUDWIG KNOOP, JULIUS KNOOP, GOTTFRIED KNOOP and JOHN T. HANEMANN, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, —— FOCKE and —— FOCKE, (the Christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs,) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow & Son, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 6, 1866.
CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
[U. S. Rev. stamp, 50 cents, duly canceled.]

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
jy20-1aw6w F*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LUDWIG KNOOP, JULIUS KNOOP, GOTTFRIED KNOOP and JOHN T. HANEMANN, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, —— FOCKE and —— FOCKE, (the Christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs,) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow & Son, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen thousand two hundred dollars, with interest from the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 3, 1866.
CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
[U. S. Rev. stamp, 50 cents, duly canceled.]

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
jy20-1aw6w-F*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HERMANN MARCUSE and HERMANN R. BALTZER, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, —— FOCKE and —— FOCKE, (the christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs,) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow and Son, and CHARLES WHIST WALTER, defendants. Summons for a money demand on contract; com. not served. To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand one hundred and seventy dollars, with interest from the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated July 6, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
[U. S. Int. Rev. fifty-cent stamp duly canceled.]

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 19th day of July, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA,
Plaintiffs Attorney.
jy20-1aw6w-F*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Plaintiff, against LEWIS P. BEERS, Defendant. Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 458 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-six cents, with interest from the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs of this action.
R. S. B. EASTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.]

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 19th day of July, 1866.
1aw6wFri R. S. B. EASTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 13 Cooper Institute.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

Address of Gov. Wells to the Loyal People of Louisiana.

HIS VIEWS OF THE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The following address has been issued by Gov. WELLS:

To the Loyal People of Louisiana:

The bloody tragedy enacted in the City of New-Orleans on the 30th day of July, 1866, in which more than three hundred citizens were killed or wounded, has, to the credit of humanity, created profound sympathy in the breast of every man throughout the length and breadth of the land. The remote and immediate causes of this outrage demand a thorough investigation and explanation, and as Chief-Magistrate of the State, I feel a solemn duty resting on me to give a plain, unvarnished statement of its origin and progress. In doing this, it becomes necessary for me to commence in the year 1864, at the reorganization of Civil Government in that portion of Louisiana which had been wrested from rebel authority. I regret in this connection to be obliged to speak of myself. It is not to gratify a feeling of vanity that I do so, for I fully realize that I am but an insignificant atom in the great cause of maintaining and perpetuating the Union of these States. The political history of the country teaches us that under the policy of the late lamented President all the loyal citizens of Louisiana in the parishes then within the Union lines were invited and authorized in the proclamation issued by the Military Commander of this Department to hold an election on the 22d day of February, 1864, for State officers. The election was held, and there being a refugee from my parish in the rebel lines in consequence of my Union sentiments, I was nominated by the Free State Party, as it was called, and by the extreme Radical Party of which THOMAS J. DURANT was the acknowledged leader as their candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. The first-named ticket, headed by MICHAEL HAHN for Governor, was elected. Gov. HAHN served until the 4th of March, 1865, when by his resignation I succeeded to the office of Governor. In the mean time, by virtue of military authority, an election for delegates to a State Convention, to amend and revise the Constitution of 1852, had taken place. The Convention met, framed a Constitution declaring slavery to be abolished, which Constitution is now the fundamental law of the State. It is further well known Convention did not adjourn *sine die*, but subject to the call of the President for any cause. A Legislature had also been elected, and was in session at the time of the assumption by me of the duties of the office of Gov. SHARKEY. Afterward the collapse of the so-called Confederate Government took place, and by the surrender of the forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department the entire territory of the State was restored to the lawful authority of the United States. When this event took place what was my conduct toward the population of eighteen parishes reclaimed? Although I had been persecuted and driven from home by the rebel authorities, I suppressed all feeling of rancor so natural to the human breast under such circumstances, under a belief that a majority had been seduced from their allegiance to the old flag by wiles of artful demagogues who brought on the rebellion. I determined to try the effect of kindness and conciliation in winning them back to their first love. I addressed them a proclamation, congratulating them on their restoration to the protection of the government of law and order, and that, as far as I was concerned, I was willing to forget the past. I begged them to submit cheerfully and unreservedly to the new order of things, and assured them that although the State Government had been organized, yet I was anxious that a general election for its officers should be held, in which the whole State should participate. I fulfilled every word of my promises. I appointed the men recommended to fill offices in several parishes; I signed their applications to the President of the United States for special pardons; I persisted in my course of reconciliation, notwithstanding the warning and remonstrances of Union men who believed my policy would be unavailing in accomplishing the purpose intended, and who predicted that at the very first election these men in every Parish where they held the powers would proscribe every man from office who had not been in the rebel cause. These predictions have been realized to the letter at every subsequent election with the exception of my own case. And it is well known, for it was publicly avowed, that I was put at the head of their ticket simply because it was thought I could be useful in securing a representation of the State in Congress. It is further well known that the platform reported by the Committee appointed for that purpose to the Democratic Convention held in this city, was a reiteration of the doctrines of the right of secession; and it was only through the exertions of a few of the more cautious and polite of the party that this platform was made to assume the form which was adopted. At the same Convention a well-known and live Democrat was publicly censured by resolution, because, in a speech delivered before that body, he said that secession was worse than a crime, it was a blunder. Notwithstanding my nomination by the Democratic Party, another candidate was put into the field in opposition to me who had officiated as Governor under the rebel rule, and who, had he been in the country and signified his assent, I have no doubt would have been overwhelmingly elected. When the members of the Legislature met in extra session in the month of November, 1865, convened by me for the purpose of raising money to restore the broken levees, and to take measures to redeem the credit of the State, I found them more intent on calling a Convention to change the Constitution of 1864 than to promote the general interests of the people. Their chief objection to that instrument was the character of the men who framed it and the abolition of Slavery. Having failed at the extra session to pass a bill to call a Convention, the attempt was renewed at the regular session, held in the month of January, and more than half the time of that body was spent in discussing that question. Finally, a commission was sent to Washington to consult with the President, and the Legislature only abandoned the measure through his advice. I considered a Convention inexpedient, and for that reason opposed it. I had learned enough of the real sentiments of the people to convince me that if a new Constitution was made it would be less in harmony with the views of the President and Congress than the Constitution of 1864; the result of which would be to lessen the chances for the admission of our representatives. I urged these views on the members of both Houses of the Legislature, but they had no effect with the majority. I deprecated the city and parish elections for the reason that I feared the result, because of the character of the men who would be elected, and because I had seen enough of public sentiment to convince me that none but those who had served in the Confederate army or who had gone into the Confederate lines would be elected to office. I foresaw that such a result would be justly remarked by the people of the loyal States as showing a defiant spirit, and as still glorying in a cause that had been sustained by them with such fearful loss of life and expenditure of treasure; with numerous and repeated evidences of continuing an intolerant and rebellious spirit and the manifestation of an intention of persecuting all who did not adhere to the fortunes of the Confederacy to the last on the part of a large majority of the citizens; and with a Press almost unanimously expressing sentiments of the same tenor, is it a matter of surprise that I should pause and commence to reflect on the consequence as regards the future security of the Government and the fate of Union men in the South, if these men, who once attempted to break up the Union, succeeded in securing the power of the nation again? I had seen that, while professing with their lips renewed allegiance to the flag, and an obliteration of the past, which embodies the pacific policy of the President, they were becoming arrogant, intolerant and dictatorial. They glory in the apparent schism between the President and Congress in the policy of restoring the States lately in rebellion, and rub their hands with delight at the idea of a civil war in the loyal States. In view of all this array of strong, stubborn facts, I freely acknowledge my views of a conciliatory policy, in turning back to allegiance those who have been engaged in a war to destroy the Union, have undergone a change. The intolerant spirit engendered by Slavery still exists. The loss of property and failure of hopes can never be forgiven, and though I regard them as impotent to resist the constituted authorities enforced by the presence of the military. Yet, I am convinced they would renew the rebellion to-morrow if they saw a prospect of success. Impressed with the truth of these views, foreseeing the necessity for the future security of the Union men in the South, that the amendment to the Constitution, adopted by Congress and submitted to the several States for ratification should prevail, and fully realizing the fact that the amendment would never be ratified by the present Legislature, I own I was in favor of the reassembling of the Convention of 1864, as the only means of securing the ratification required, and thereby to insure the admission of our Representatives in Congress. The legal right of the Convention to continue its functions is a question, I suppose, properly pertaining to the Courts to decide. Senators and Representatives in Congress of great learning, and men of high legal attainments in New-Orleans, have expressed the opinion that under the resolution of adjournment the Convention could lawfully assemble. A distinguished Democratic Senator in Congress took the same view. For myself, if I had any doubt on the subject, I have deferred to the opinion of abler men. The total number of delegates composing the Convention was one hundred and fifty. The number elected was seventy-two. The quorum was fixed at seventy-six, this number being a majority of the whole. There were twenty-seven parishes unrepresented in the Convention that were entitled to fifty-one delegates, and adding thereto ten vacancies to be filled would make sixty-one delegates to be elected. Beside these were some ten or twelve delegates who, disapproving of the emancipation clause, refused to sign the Constitution, and these may be ranked among the extreme Conservatives. Counting the sixty-one delegates to be elected to be of the same class, and the balance of the Convention Radical, it will be seen that parties would have been really equally divided. I have gone into these details to show the falsity of the charges that have been made that the Convention would not have represented the whole State and that it was intended to be packed. Every parish would have been represented, about one half having elected their delegates in 1864, and the other half in 1866, making a just equilibrium of those who opposed and those who sustained the cause of the Confederacy. There are disfranchising clauses in the Constitution of 1864, but the much-abused members of that Convention had it in their power to have made a Constitution as stringent against those engaged in the rebellion as Tennessee and Missouri have done. They, however, pursued an opposite course, and trusted that these men would be actuated by a spirit of tolerance and forbearance in return for the liberality shown toward them. How the members of that Convention have been treated individually by the very men whose good faith they trusted in, to say nothing of the scorn and vilifications fulminated against them as a collective body, and against the Constitution which they made, let the record of the bloody doings at Mechanics' Institute on Monday answer. In keeping with their unrelenting policy to keep the power of the State in their own hands exclusively, they opposed the meeting of the Convention. They needed no better monitor than their own consciences to tell them that by their proscriptive conduct they had forfeited all claim to further liberty from the original members of that Convention. They resolved it must be put down and crushed out at all risks. The scenes of the 30th of July were confidently predicted in case the Convention met. They were the result of the letter of Mayor MONROE to Gen. BAIRD. Accompanying this communication is proof that it was the determination, if every other means failed, to resort to force. Everything was arranged on Sunday preparatory to this purpose. The police received their orders and on Monday morning they were in large numbers at the corners of Canal and Dryades streets, each having one or more revolvers on his person. Why were they there except to commit violence? Among all that is charged against the speakers at Friday night's meeting they can cite nothing more than that the blacks should come armed to defend the Convention, in case the members were attacked. Admitting they were assembled for that purpose, what occasion was there for alarm, unless it was meditated to assault the Convention? The inference is irresistible, for the massing of the Police was designed to break upon the Convention. For this purpose a beginning was necessary, and opportunity sought for. This soon occurred by the arrival of a procession of blacks, with music, on their way to the place of meeting of the Convention. When the procession entered the street, crowded with Policemen and citizens, at the corner of Canal and Dryades streets, it was received with insults and jeers which brought on a collision. A shot was fired, but the affair ended in nothing serious. The next act of violence was the arrest of a colored man by a policeman in front of the Institute, but for what offence I am unable to say. The crowd of colored persons assembled naturally became excited at this occurrence, the same as a body of white men under the same circumstances. Some of the crowd took the side of the policeman, and others that of the prisoner. Brickbats were then thrown and a shot fired, the testimony going to show that it was done by one of the colored crowd. It was answered by several shots from the crowd of policemen at the corner and followed up by rapid firing by the crowd of blacks, who returned the fire as fast as they could, but being overpowered they were driven from the street, and took shelter in the Mechanics' Institute. If the object of the Police was simply to preserve the public peace, why did not they, after the men had taken refuge, retire to their original positions at the corner of the street, which effectually cut off egress from the front, and placing a guard to watch the rear of the building, await the arrival of the military, who were known to be on their way. Their only reason for their course is, it did not suit their purpose. They accordingly advanced on the front of the building, and besieged it on all sides. Every negro who attempted to escape was murdered. Crowning the climax of these murderous and bloody acts, it is well known that when the white flag was hung out as a token of surrender, the police arrested the members of the Convention, and other white citizens, and brought them into the streets, where the most prominent of those holding Union sentiments were shot, stabbed and beaten, while in custody, and in presence of the entire police of the city. Why did not the Mayor, or his Chief of Police, station a guard at the door, and forbid any person from entering, and then await the arrival of the military? By these means the last and most deliberate and horrible phase of this bloody tragedy would have been avoided. It is also notorious that the police failed to arrest, or attempt to arrest, even one of the riotous citizens, who, according to their oft-repeated statements were continually attacking, wounding and killing persons who had surrendered and were in their custody. I think I have fully shown that it was the design of those opposed to the Convention to break it up by force. The inference to be drawn from the letter of the Mayor is that such a course was resolved upon, and the massing of the police, and their willingness to rush into the fight, I think fully establishes the fact that the cause of this exhibition of violence and mob law must be traced further back. It is the embers of the fire of the rebellious feeling which plunged this country into a desolating civil war, and the flame is not yet extinguished in the breasts of the former slave-holding aristocracy.

Having failed in their first attempt to destroy the Government they seek to retain political power by the same spirit of political violence by which their chiefs had sustained their supremacy before the war. My deliberate conclusion is, that if the military forces be withdrawn, the lives of the Union men who proved themselves conspicuous in maintaining their allegiance will not be safe. The ultimate security both of the Government and Union men of the South depend, in my opinion, on the ratification of the constitutional amendment proposed by Congress, and the enfranchisement of the loyal black man as he becomes educated and qualified for that important privilege. If the advocacy of these measures identifies me with the Radical Party in opposition to the President, I must accept the situation. Besides, I can't change my position in respect to my feelings—I deem it necessary to preserve and perpetuate the Union.

J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of Louisiana.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Delegation to the Philadelphia Convention.

A meeting was held last evening at the corner of Pike-street and East Broadway, to elect delegates from the Fifth Congressional District of New-York to the Philadelphia Convention, to represent the interests of the soldiers and sailors of the Union army and navy.

On motion of Col. C. R. MCDONALD, the chair was taken by Maj. S. W. WARNER, and Mr. CHARLES C. BRINCK was appointed Secretary. The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to appoint two delegates and two alternates from the Fifth Congressional District, to represent the interests of the soldiers and sailors at the Philadelphia Convention, on the 14th inst.

On motion, Col. MCDONALD and Maj. WARNER were unanimously elected delegates, and Capt. JACOB ELLER and Capt. L. S. GOULDING alternates.

The meeting then adjourned.

Meeting of the Eastern District Johnson Club—Appointment of Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

The second public meeting of the Eastern District Johnson Club took place at Temperance Hall, corner of Canal and Seventh streets, last night. C. R. ATWATER, Esq., President, occupied the chair. After the transaction of some routine business, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Philadelphia Convention: ZACHARIAH VOORHEES, I. R. HUSSEY, D. D. WINANT, and C. P. ATWATER. The Club then adjourned subject to the call of the President.

United Service Society—Election of Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

This organization held its elections last evening in the various Congressional Districts, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

The following gentlemen were chosen delegates:

Fourth District—Maj. Wm. Edwards, Capt. John J. Shaw. Alternates—Col. James D. Potter, Maj. Michael Doran.

Fifth District—Col. C. R. McDonald, Maj. Geo. W. Warner. Alternates—Capt. Joseph Eller, Capt. L. G. Goulding.

Sixth District—Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, Maj. Eugene McGrath. Alternates—Capt. Wm. H. Nash, Capt. Robert Watson.

Seventh District—Gen. John Cochrane, Capt. John W. Crump. Alternates—Daniel W. Crowley, Fraz Z. Ellendorf.

Eighth District—Col. William S. Hyilier, Maj. Geo. M. Van Hosen. Alternates—Hon. Morton Smith, Capt. John J. Gleason.

Ninth District—Gen. John D. MacGregor, Gen. John E. Bendix. Alternates—Gen. William Wilson, Col. James J. Mooney.

American Dental Convention.

The annual Convention of Dentists representing the principal cities and towns throughout the United States, met at Clinton Hall on Wednesday. The attendance was very large, and the proceedings interesting. The following named gentlemen were elected officers: President, Dr. William B. Hurd, of Williamsburgh; Vice-President, Dr. J. G. Ambler, of New-York; Treasurer, Dr. J. H. Smith, of New-Haven; Secretary, Dr. Wm. C. Horne, of New-York; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Arington, of North Carolina.

During the day and evening various subjects were discussed relating to the dental profession, among them "The Effect of Different Kinds of Food upon the Teeth," and "Mechanical Dentistry." Yesterday resolutions were adopted in honor of the memory of the late ASHEL JONES, of this City, who was a manufacturer of articles used by dentists. A number of subjects involving the practice of gentlemen present, and statements of its results in various cases, were considered, and differences of opinion maintained with vigor and spirit. Last evening the assertion by a member of the Convention, that the use of hypophosphite of lime and soda would reproduce enamel, caused a very lively debate, in the course of which Dr. ATKINSON took occasion to show very clearly that the membranes having performed their offices in the production or development of enamel ceased to reperform the same duty, or ceased any active office, and that the glassy surface assumed by the teeth where enamel had been decayed was not enamel but a mere deposit of something resembling it, not having the same useful office.

The following Committee was appointed to revise the Constitution of the Convention, and report at the next meeting: Drs. RICH, FRANKLIN, HORN, CLARK and CASTLE.

The following-named gentlemen were elected the Executive Committee: Drs. B. W. FRANKLIN, J. S. LATIMER, C. MERRITT, W. C. PARKS, J. W. LYON, W. B. HURD, President, and W. C. HORNE, Secretary.

The Convention adjourned to meet in this City on the first Tuesday in March.

THE CORTLANDT-STREET HOMICIDE.—Yesterday morning, PATRICK DUFFY, who was implicated in the homicide of WILLIAM CARLL, keeper of a lager-beer saloon on the corner of Cortlandt and Washington streets, who was shot by FRANK MCCORMICK in February last, surrendered himself to Coroner WILDEY and was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,500. It is expected that MCCORMICK will follow DUFFY's example at an early day. The facts attending the homicide have already been published in the TIMES.

OUR ROYAL VISITOR.

A Rainy Day Interferes with the Programme—Prominent Citizens wait upon Queen Emma—How To-day is to Contribute to Her Pleasure—Kamehameha III. and His Queen at London Forty Years Ago—Queen Emma's Appearance and Reception There—A few of Queen Emma's Friends—America's Share in the Civilization of Hawaii.

Owing to the disagreeable weather yesterday, the plans of those catering for the pleasure of Her Majesty Queen EMMA were interfered with. It was understood that the royal lady and her party should proceed down the bay in the revenue cutter *Cuyahoga*, to visit the forts, and give them an opportunity of seeing our beautiful harbor and the picturesque scenery which bounds it. Thence the party was to visit the Navy-yard, where, as instructed by the Secretary of the Navy, she is to be received with the honors customary to her rank. To-day, if the weather prove fine, this part of the programme will be gone through. Collector SMYTHE, it is said, will attend the party on the tour in the bay and during the visit to the Navy-yard.

Yesterday the Queen was called upon by many prominent citizens, among them Dr. VINTON and HORACE GREELEY, Esq., who remained in conversation with the royal lady for a considerable time. The absence from the City of Mayor HOFFMAN, has doubtless delayed such action of a public character as might take the form of a civic reception. The Mayor is expected to return daily.

On Saturday it is understood Her Majesty will receive the visits of those securing introductions. This will be the first formal reception given, for, as before stated, she has till now received the calls only of the Government officials and the personal friends of herself or suite.

On Sunday she will attend divine worship at Trinity Church, being, as is well known, a devout member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

On Monday she will probably leave the City for Washington where a warm reception awaits her, not only at the hands of the Government but from the citizens. There she will probably remain a few days, thence proceeding to meet Gov. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, in Boston, escorted by Brig.-Gen. MARSHALL, of the Governor's Staff, who, as before stated, has had the pleasure of many years' acquaintance with the royal lady.

How many of the numerous invitations she has received and may receive which she can afford time to accept, is uncertain; certainly not all of them, unless she concludes to remain among us to the forgetfulness of the calls for her presence from her people who love her and admire her in Hawaii.

The following sketch of the persons and reception at London of King KAMEHAMEHA III. and his Queen, from the graphic pen of Miss BERRY, must be interesting reading to all interested in the royal lady now our visitor. When we recall the dignified and graceful presence of Queen EMMA, her gentle manner, her accomplishments and her Christian life, so far removed in every way from those characteristics which it has been our custom to attach to the rulers of the so lately uncivilized races of Hawaii, and contrast them with the uncouth evidences of barbarism and the persons and manners of the dignitaries here described, we are astonished at the rapid fruition of the labors of the Gospel and the civilization to which it leads.

KAMEHAMEHA III. and his wife visited England in 1824, where they were received with every mark of distinction by Mr. CANNING, the then Secretary of State. Miss BERRY, a keen observer and a witty and accomplished writer of that day, thus describes the official interview with their Majesties:

"FRIDAY, THE 28TH.—At 10:30 o'clock I went with the Prince and Princess LOWENSTEIN, their son and my sister, to Mr. CANNING's, the Secretary of State, who received for the first time the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands! They arrived in the midst of a numerous assembly of all the best society, and all *en grande toilette*, for a large assembly given at Northumberland House. Mr. CANNING entered, giving his hand to a large black woman, more than six feet high and broad in proportion, muffled up in a striped gauze dress with short sleeves, leaving uncovered enormous black arms, half covered again with white gloves; an enormous turban upon her head: black hair, not curled, but very short: a small bag in her hand, and I do not know what upon her neck, where there was no gauze. It was with difficulty that the Minister and his company could preserve a proper gravity for the occasion. The Queen was followed by a lady-in-waiting as tall as herself, and with a gayer and more intelligent countenance. Then came the King, accompanied by three of his subjects, all dressed like him in European costume, and a fourth, whose office I did not know, but he wore over his ordinary coat a scarlet and yellow feather cloak, and a helmet covered with the same material on his head. The King was shorter than his four courtiers, but they all looked very strong, and, except the King, all taller than the majority of those who surrounded them. The two ladies were seated before the fire in the gallery for some time. Mrs. CANNING was presented first to them, and then the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and the Prince LEOPOLD. The Queen took the Duchess of Gloucester by the arm and shook it. One would have pitied them for the way in which all eyes were turned upon them, and for all the observations they occasioned; but it seemed to me that their minds are not sufficiently opened, and that they are not civilized enough either to notice or suffer from it. From the gallery, Mr. CANNING, still holding the Queen's hand, conducted them through the apartment and under the verandah of the garden, where the band of the Guards' regiment, in full uniform, was playing national airs. Her savage Majesty appeared much more occupied by the red-plumed hats of the musicians than by the music. She ought to have been pleased to see that the officer's helmet of her court surpassed them as to color. From there they were conducted into the dining-room, where there was a fine collation. The two ladies were seated alone at a table placed across the room, and ate some cakes and drank wine. They appeared awkward in all their movements, and particularly embarrassed in their walk. There was nothing of the free step of the savage, being probably embarrassed by the folds of the European dress."

It will be conceded that the resemblance of Queen EMMA to the lady above described is no more striking than is the portrait of the first gentleman in England, whom we presume to be His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to that of the ancient monarch of the Britons, King CARACTACUS, whose barbaric appearance and belongings must have afforded quite as great a fund of amusement to the Roman ladies as did those of KAMEHAMEHA to the English fair of forty years ago.

The visit of KAMEHAMEHA and his wife to England was productive of few results, save that it afforded a sensation for a time to those whose curiosity led them to their presence. If they awoke any other feeling, it was when they sickened and died there, far away from their home and people. How strange the contrast in the character of the reception given the barbaric monarch and his wife to that but forty-one years after given to the widow-wife of their lineal descendant, KAMEHAMEHA IV.

Queen EMMA was surrounded during her stay in England not by curiosity-hunters, but by those to whom she endeared herself by the irresistible attraction of her presence and by the sad story of her life. She was the guest of the first families in England, and numbered among her intimate friends Earl RUSSELL, Sir RODERICK MURCHISON and his wife, the Countess of Devon, Lady CHARTERIS, Lady ABERCROMBIE, Sir CHARLES and Lady EASTLAKE, the Countess of Leven, Admiral SEYMORE and lady, and Miss BURDETT COUTTS. When on the Continent, she was the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Baden Baden, who were much attached to her. Everywhere during her tour, occupying many months, she made friends of all whose pleasure it was to have the opportunity of meeting her; and had it not been that her recent loss prescribed narrowly the limits of her enjoyment, her visit to Europe would have been an ovation, such as must have been acceptable to the most pleasure-loving monarch of modern times, if there be any merry monarchs now-a-days of either sex. Her reception by the Emperor of the French was quite distinguished, His Imperial Majesty placing his private box at the opera at her disposal.

How much of that civilization which now blesses the Sandwich Islands is due to the labors of Americans, in the fields of religion and the arts, is known to those to whom the labors of the American Missions are familiar, as it is also known that to the protecting influence of the American Government is due the uninterrupted progress of the country.

CHOLERA.

Progress of the Malady—Letter from Dr. Harris—The Bulletins.

The following letter from Registrar HARRIS to President SCHULTZ, containing the exact truth respecting cholera in the Metropolitan District, was prepared for presentation at the meeting, yesterday afternoon, of the Board of Health:

To the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: During the past few days it has been noticed that rumors of a terrible mortality of a general epidemic of cholera in the City of New-York, have been published in the daily newspapers of other cities. That these panic-breeders are beginning to be believed by the readers of the places where they circulate, is proved by letters we daily receive from worthy physicians and citizens.

For the sake of truth and the public welfare I beg leave to submit to you the following facts which justly concern other cities and towns:

First, The truth regarding the progress, the localities and the fatality of cholera has been fearlessly and fully stated to, and published by the Board of Health every week. These statements show that the total deaths from cholera

During the first week in July were.................. 3
During the second week in July were................ 11
During the third week in July were................. 11
During the fourth week in July were................ 48

and that an outbreak in the almshouse and penal institutions—all upon the islands and districts from the City gave 187 deaths from the cholera among these miserable classes the week ending Aug. 4, 1866. But in the same week upon the entire island of New-York, and at the very acme, we as we believe, of the epidemic, there were but 52 deaths from cholera, and but 27 from cholera morbus.

Second. The conditions of life, and of death, and of whatever relates to the epidemic are made the subject of rigid inquiry in every place where cholera occurs in the City, and we map out and describe the localities, blocks and houses reached by this malady, day by day. Hence the epidemic is at no point unwatched.

Third—Cholera is not generally prevalent throughout the City, but is limited, as an epidemic, to particular localities. The commercial streets are scarcely touched by the malady. Hotels and all respectable quarters of the City yet remain free from it. The epidemic has already disappeared from several of its centres. The deaths are rapidly diminishing—being but nine the last twenty-four hours, and but thirteen the preceding day, including all the hospitals; while under prompt sanitary measures the infection has almost ceased its operation in all the county institutions beyond the City, as the following returns show:

Ward's Island, (last 24 hours,) admissions.......None
Ward's Island, (last 24 hours,) died................ 2
Ward's Island, (last 24 hours,) remaining.......... 18
Blackwell's Island Workhouse, (last 24 hours,) admissions.....None
Randall's Island, (last 24 hours,) admissions....None

Fourth—In conclusion, facts warrant the belief that there is no reason why the ordinary commercial intercourse and travel connected with New-York should be interrupted in the least. Sanitary precautions should be observed by every person who journeys upon any of the great routes of travel the coming three months, but we are well warranted in the opinion that the City of New-York is and will continue to be as safely visited by the business men as any seaport or great river town on the continent.

Respectfully, ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.,
Corresponding Secretary, M. B. H.
BOARD OF HEALTH ROOMS, NEW-YORK, August, 9, 1866.

CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.

At the meeting of the Health Board, Dr. CRANE presented the following table, showing the number of cases of cholera reported at the office of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, with the deaths from Aug. 2 to 12 M. Aug. 9, arranged by wards:

	Reported.	Confirmed.	Not confirmed.	Fatal.	Not fatal.
First	6	6	—	2	4
Second	3	2	1	—	3
Third	2	2	—	—	2
Fifth	9	6	3	3	6
Sixth	10	7	3	7	3
Seventh	4	3	1	2	2
Eighth	14	12	2	3	11
Ninth	2	2	—	—	2
Tenth	5	3	2	2	3
Eleventh*	34	34	—	14	20
Twelfth	74	69	5	43	31
Thirteenth	1	1	—	—	1
Fourteenth	1	1	—	1	—
Seventeenth	2	2	—	1	1
Twentieth	4	3	1	2	2
Town of Flatbush	3	3	—	2	1
Totals	174	156	18	82	92

*30 of these cases occurred in the Kings County Jail.

In connection with the foregoing, Dr. CRANE read the following from Dr. CONKLING:

E. B. DALTON, SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT—*Sir*: Since my last report there are a less number of cholera cases daily in the Twelfth Ward. The disease is subsiding in the Penitentiary. The removal of the convicts to the cells outside to the tents has checked its progress—5 cases occurred on Tuesday and 14 yesterday. It is believed that a change in the diet of the prisoners, and their removal to tents, will prevent further spread of the disease. If there is a necessity for further lessening the number of inmates in the penal institutions or in the Almshouse, prudence, I think, will dictate that they should not be permitted to go at large at once, but be removed to healthier quarters for a time.

The extension of cholera into the Second, Fifth, Seventh and Eleventh Wards, necessitate arrangements for an additional hospital, the distance to the one in Hamilton-avenue being too great for the removal of the sick.

Aided by several of the Police Captains, I endeavored to find a suitable building. Failing in this, application was made to the owners of vacant lots to allow a structure to be erected thereon for such purpose. This has been denied. I then applied to the Mayor for permission to build a hospital in the City Park, corner of Canton-street and Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn. He promptly placed the matter before a meeting of the Common Council, who at once empowered him to assign any portion of land owned by the city that in his judgment should be needed for sanitary purposes. A building is now being constructed in the Park, and will be ready by Monday for patients.

Those sections of Brooklyn City in which the sanitary condition is the worst, are now being thoroughly limed and cleansed. Signed, J. T. CONKLING,
Assistant San. Superintendent M. B. H.

YESTERDAY'S OFFICIAL NEW-YORK BULLETIN.

1. JAMES O'BRIEN, aged 24 years, a native of Ireland, was taken down by cholera in the City Prison on Wednesday, and sent to the Battery Barracks Hospital.

2. THOMAS KELLY, a native of Ireland, aged 40 years, was prostrated by cholera on Thursday morning, at the intersection of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street and Third-avenue. Sent to the Red House Hospital.

3. E. B. JETTER, aged 49 years, from Tennessee, was taken down by cholera at his hotel on Wednesday evening, and removed to the Battery Barracks Hospital. Mild case.

4. MARY EDWARDS, a native of Ireland, aged 28 years, living at No. 45 Madison-street, was prostrated by cholera on Thursday morning.

5. THOMAS MCCORMICK, a native of Ireland, of No. 59 Whitehall-street, was sent to the Battery Barracks Hospital on Wednesday, suffering from cholera. He died on Thursday morning.

6. DELIA BROWN, a native of Ireland, aged 27 years, was admitted to the Battery Barracks Hospital, from the City Prison, on Thursday morning, suffering from cholera.

7. JOSEPH DISCH, a German, aged 40 years, dwelling at No. 118 West Thirty-fifth-street, was attacked by cholera on Wednesday. When last visited by a sanitary inspector he was doing well.

8. JOHN HALL, aged 59 years, was sent to the Battery Barracks Hospital from the City Prison on Thursday morning.

9. THOMAS MURRAY, a native of Ireland, aged 37 years, died of cholera at No. 213 Mott-street, on Thursday morning.

10. MARY MURRAY, a native of Ireland, aged 30 years, was suffering of incipient cholera at No. 213 Mott-street on Thursday morning.

11. MARY MCCARTHY, a native of Ireland, aged 37 years, of No. 16 Mulberry-street, was sent to the Battery Barracks Hospital on Thursday morning.

In all the cases reported above the premises were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, as usual.

THE OFFICIAL BROOKLYN BULLETIN.

1. ARTHUR MCDAVITT, aged 1 year, residence No. 36 Furman-street; at Cholera Hospital.

2. EDWARD DWYER, aged 30 years, residence No. 126 Smith-street; will probably recover.

3. ANN MCCORMICK, aged 40, residence southeast corner of Bridge and John streets; at Hospital.

4. Mrs. SHURKIN, aged fifty, Ireland; No. 88 Warren-street. In collapse.

5. ANN GALLAGHER, aged forty-six, Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street. Taken on Wednesday. Died.

The following cases are reported from the Raymond-street Jail, JOHN HITCHEN and MARGARET MCDONALD.

Two deaths, a man and a woman, were reported in the Raymond-street Jail on Thursday morning.

The following letter was read at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday:

James Crane, M. D., Commissioner, &c.

SIR: But thirteen cases of cholera have been reported within the past twenty-four hours, the number for the previous twenty-four hours being thirty-two. Of these thirteen cases but two are from the jail and none from the other public institutions. It was announced yesterday that the epidemic had broken out in the Almshouse and Hospital. The return from the county institutions at Flatbush, received this morning, shows that there had been two cases of cholera in the Hospital, of patients received on the 6th inst. Of these, one had died. They had been isolated, and every precaution had been taken that the disease should not be introduced by them among the other inmates. Dr. THAYER, in charge of the Cholera Hospital, reports a decided abatement of the epidemic in the Twelfth Ward, and a milder type in the cases last received.

Respectfully,
R. CRESCENT STILES, Department Registrar.
BUREAU OF RECORDS, BROOKLYN, Aug. 9, 1866.

The following was received from Flatbush:

FLATBUSH, Aug. 9, 1866.

This morning, 8 o'clock, no cholera in the county buildings, (Almshouse, Hospital, &c.)

No case of cholera in the town that I can discover.

The keeper of the Penitentiary informs me that no new case has occurred there since Monday. Many of the old cases there are recovering.

PHILIP S. CROOKE, Supervisor.

DEATHS IN THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Superintendent KELLOCK, of the Department of Charities and Correction, reports deaths by cholera in the public institutions on the 7th inst., as follows:

Workhouse	6	Almshouse	6
Lunatic Asylum	1	Penitentiary	1
Charity Hospital	6		—
Nursery, Randall's Island	2	Total	22

PATIENTS IN THE ISLAND HOSPITALS ON THE 7TH.

Workhouse	30	Penitentiary	3
Almshouse	9		
Lunatic Asylum	9	Total	51

CHOLERA ON WARD'S ISLAND.

Remaining in Hospital from Aug. 7.................. 23
Died—Theresa Warfsehura, Holland, aged 1 year;
Patrick Connell, Ireland, aged 36 years.... 2
Discharged as cured.................................. 3— 5

Remaining, Aug. 8.................................. 18

BATTERY BARRACKS HOSPITAL YESTERDAY.

Remaining at previous report	14	Discharged	2
Admitted	4	Died	4
Remaining Aug. 9			12

RED HOUSE HOSPITAL.

Remaining at last report	11	Discharged	4
Admitted	1	Died	2
Remaining Aug. 9			6

CHOLERA DEATHS ON WEDNESDAY.

1. THOMAS MCCARDICK, Ireland, aged 27, Battery Barracks Hospital.

2. SUSAN RYAN, Ireland, aged 28, Battery Barracks Hospital.

3. SUSAN MCGLENNON, Ireland, aged 50, Battery Barracks Hospital.

4. HENRY DOWLING, Ireland, aged 29, Battery Barracks Hospital.

5. MARY PERIKER, Germany, aged 37, Red House Hospital.

6. FREDERICK A. WEINMAN, aged 3 months, New-York, No. 164 Second-street.

7. ANN CARROLL, Ireland, aged 40, corner Eleventh-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street.

8. EDWARD BAUMGARTNER, aged 5 months, New-York, No. 99 Beekman-street.

9. FRANCIS ALSEY, United States, aged 60, No. 176 West Twenty-eighth-street.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In examining the mortality table for the week, as published in this day's issue, I find the addition of death from cholera to be, as printed, 239. I have added the line up and find 52 to be the correct addition. How is the deficiency to be accounted for? The city of Philadelphia papers, always eager and desirous of finding some opportunity to run down New-York, have stated the number of deaths to be 239 from cholera, no doubt taking the number of your list. An elucidation will oblige

Yours, respectfully,
A DAILY READER.

A glance at Dr. HARRIS' letter, which preceded our mortuary table, would have shown the fact that the decimal figures had fallen out of the cholera column. The total was correct, 239.—ED. TIMES.

CENTENNARY CAMP MEETING.

Large Attendance on Wednesday—Interesting Exercises.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1866.

Great interest attaches to the Methodist Centennary Camp Meeting now in session at this place. Thousands of visitors have been in attendance every day during the week, and several hundred persons, including many ladies and children, are encamped upon the ground. The site for the camp is a most beautiful one, distant about half a mile from the steamboat landing, on an eminence back of the town. It is pleasantly shaded by a grove of young oaks, and is sufficiently elevated to catch the cool breeze from the Sound at all hours. The Committee of Arrangements have spared no pains in providing for not only those who remain upon the ground, but for any number of transient visitors. There are commodious boarding tents, where one can secure a good bed or an excellent meal at moderate prices. It has been the custom heretofore at camp meetings to exact the most exorbitant prices for everything sold upon the ground, but Messrs. POWELL and WALTER, of the Committee of Arrangements, have taken especial charge of the boarding and lodging arrangements, and have established an uniform system of charges, which are exceedingly reasonable. Through their exertions, also, Sergt. CORNELL and six men of the Brooklyn Police have been detailed to attend the camp to insure good order, and to exclude improper characters. Yesterday an enterprising pickpocket had secured about $800 from the passengers on one of the steamboats, but succeeded in disposing of the money. He subsequently opened a gambling-stand near the grounds; but before he had got his "sweat-cloth" spread he was arrested and held in custody. As nothing could be done with him legally, he was sent back to New-York.

To-day the exercises throughout were exceedingly interesting. At an early hour the grounds were thronged with visitors from New-York, Brooklyn, and the little towns in Connecticut, bordering on the Sound. When the services commenced there were between six and seven thousand persons on the ground, all intent upon listening to the eloquent speakers. Rev. GEORGE TAYLOR delivered in the morning a very eloquent discourse. Other clergymen participated in the exercises, and several persons were induced to openly proclaim their conversion. During the intermission prayer meetings were held in several different tents, where clergy and lay members united in giving thanks to the Giver of all good. These prayer-meetings are numerously attended, and a more universal spirit of devotion manifested than usual. There are about forty clergymen present, all of whom take part in some of the services. The following-named gentlemen have delivered discourses up to this time: CHARLES REED, JOHN STANSBURY, GEORGE L. TAYLOR, Mr. EGGLESTON, GEORGE TAYLOR and LUCIUS H. KING. Preaching services are held three times a day. In the evening the grounds are brilliantly lighted, and the tents surrounding the auditorium seem all ablaze, making the scene very beautiful indeed. Persons living upon the ground express themselves highly delighted with camping out—could they always be so pleasantly surrounded, and at the same time be favored with such delightful weather, few would care to return to the dust and heat of the City. To-day the camp is surrounded by vehicles of all kinds, which have been driven there by persons from the country. Many of these have brought their own provisions, and at meal times one can hardly stir about in the grove without stumbling upon some of these picnicking parties enjoying their substantial comforts. The boat which came up this morning was crowded to its utmost capacity with visitors, the majority of whom were ladies. The sail to Northport from New-York is a most delightful one, giving a most charming view of the beautiful residences which line the shores of the Sound either side. Many of the visitors, in fact, come more for the sail and the ramble in the woods than for any good they anticipate. Hundreds of others, however, are here from the purest and holiest motives. To-morrow (Thursday) it is thought there will be a still larger attendance should the weather continue favorable. The exercises of the day will be conducted by some of the ablest clergymen of the Methodist persuasion. Yours, G. B.

Exercises on Wednesday Night—Leaky Tents in a Rain Storm.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Thursday, Aug. 9, 1866.

In a previous letter I detailed to you the proceedings at the Methodist Centennary Camp Meeting to the close of the afternoon services of Wednesday. As evening of that day drew near, many of the numerous throng took their departure. Hundreds of country people from the upper portion of the Island had driven in with their own conveyances, and as the sun went down, the last of these drove away with its proportion of country beauties. By the way, it was a noticeable fact that the young ladies from the country were as a general thing better looking than their city sisters, and as a natural consequence attracted more attention. I observed with great pleasure that fully one-half of the country girls abjured waterfalls, and curls, and rolls, and coils, and rats, and mice, and all the other abominations with which our city girls disfigure their heads, adopting instead a more sensible style of dressing their hair. That is to say, they had it cut short, just like mine—not shaved, in fighting style, but retaining sufficient length to "part" properly. The style was universally admired by the gentlemen, but of course those young ladies who *did* wear waterfalls laughed at their short-cropped sisters.

The time between the afternoon and evening services were occupied by the young people in wandering about the grove, each lady being paired off with an appropriate gentleman. The refreshment stand was a favorite rendezvous for select parties, and ice-cream, lemonade, soda-water, watermelons and gingerbread were in great demand. These parties had not come to the meeting with the expectation nor for the purpose of being benefitted thereby, but made it an excuse for a holiday and a pleasant excursion. Probably not one in ten heard a word of the religious exercises going on about them, or if they did they made the subject a matter of ridicule. Indeed, during the preaching the annoyance caused by the whispering and laughing of these thoughtless young people, was so great as to call forth a public rebuke from the rostrum. It was necessary also to station the police officers in the aisles to prevent the restless ones from wandering back and forth, and disturbing the audience. With this slight exception the audience was remarkably well behaved. During the entire week there has been no disturbance, no quarreling, no fighting, but the little encampment has been as quiet and orderly as any household. This is to be attributed to the fact that no liquors were permitted to be sold anywhere near the grounds. I was told that none could be obtained except at the hotel in town, and that a man never wanted to drink twice of that.

On Wednesday evening, previous to the preaching, prayer meetings were held in the three large tents devoted to that purpose. One of these belongs to the Hansom-street congregation, of Brooklyn; another to the Northport congregation, and the third is designed for general use. The public are invited to enter, one and all, and listen to the exercises.

At 8 o'clock the multitude, in obedience to the sounding of a horn, assembled in the auditorium, to listen to a sermon from Rev. Dr. KING. The speaker's discourse was an able one, and was delivered with a degree of eloquence which commanded the uninterrupted attention of his large audience. Prayers were offered and other brief addresses delivered by other clergymen. During the services, appropriate hymns were sung in a most impressive manner, the audience rising and lifting up their voices with one accord. At 9 o'clock the congregation was invited to adjourn to the prayer-meeting tents again. This request was universally complied with, and for an hour the several clergymen, elders and others exhorted their audiences, with prayerful entreaties, to come forward, renounce their sins, and accept Jesus as their guide and master. These meetings were made exceedingly impressive, and many converts made public profession. Several ladies were among the number of speakers, and during the course of their remarks became very fervent. Among the converts were several young school girls, who not only asked the prayers of the assembly in their own behalf, but for their schoolmates. At 10 o'clock the horn again sounded, as a signal for closing the meetings, which was accordingly done. Many, however, retired to their own tents with their friends, and for an hour voices lifted in prayer could be heard from all parts of the encampment. But shortly all had retired to rest, the lights were put out, the tents were closed, and, save the solitary policeman making his rounds, not a person was stirring.

Thus far the centennary camp meeting had been a great success. The arrangements were all that could be desired, the weather was delightful, the attendance was large, the clergymen were eloquent, and their endeavors bid fair to bring many a lost sheep home to the fold. But, alas, the end was to come but too speedily. All through the evening the clouds wore a threatening aspect, and many were the fears expressed that a storm would soon change the pleasant condition of affairs. These fears were only too well founded, for about 2 o'clock on Thursday morning the rain began to fall in torrents, and speedily the camp which for days had been so dry and pleasant, was flooded with water and ankle deep in mud. The rain beat through the well-worn tents, the occupants being awakened by the falling drops, to find themselves being gradually soaked through. So violent was the storm that it threatened to flood the tents, and many of the gentlemen were forced to rush outside to dig trenches around their canvas shelters. At daylight there was no prospect of a clearing off, and the hopes of a larger assemblage of people to-day than that of yesterday speedily departed from the breasts of those who had cherished them. With the coming of the storm the temperature became cold, and at breakfast time a cheery coal fire would have been heartily welcomed by each water-soaked individual. The getting of breakfast for all this hungry and grumbling crowd was an operation attended with many difficulties. The rain still continued, the stoves were wet, the wood was wet, the tables were wet, the victuals were wet, the cooks were wet, (also profane,) and out of this conglomerate of wet things a dry breakfast was to be produced. The task was a serious one, but it was done, and the breakfast was most essentially dry. Still it was relished by one and all, and seemed to drive away all crossness and all grumbling, and to induce everybody to look upon the bright side of the picture. Tents were fixed up, and damages generally repaired, and people made up their minds that if it was too wet to have services, they could visit each other in their several tents and have social gossip. And so the day has worn away. Occasionally a few persons gathered together for prayer meetings, but general public services were dispensed with. Quite a number of persons left on the boats yesterday to return with pleasant weather. But the Committee is in no wise discouraged, on the contrary they have, in consequence of the storm, resolved to continue the meeting longer than was at first intended. Accordingly services will be held every day and evening on the grounds until and including Tuesday next. The two steamboats will continue to make their daily trips as usual. Sergt. CORNELL and Officers UTTER, LAYTON, PATTON, GERSCHOTT and BAKER, of the Brooklyn police force, are charged with the preservation of order on the grounds and have performed their duty in a manner which has elicited the commendation of all. On Wednesday evening, four New-York pickpockets came up on the boat, but as soon as they made their appearance at the camp-ground the officers notified them that their presence was not required. They returned to New-York by the next boat. Thus far there have been no improper characters of either sex seen upon the grounds beside the four mentioned. A more quiet and orderly camp-meeting has not been held in this State for many years. Yours, G. B.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW POLICE STATION AT YONKERS.—The Supervisors of Westchester County, having become convinced of the necessity of a police force at Yonkers, have made the requisite appropriations therefor. In accordance with these facts, the Board of Police Commissioners have made a detail of twelve men and two Sergeants, to do duty in that town and the neighborhood, forming a sub-station of the Thirty-second Precinct, under Capt. ALANSON S. WILSON, as follows: Sergt. FLANDREU, from the Thirty-second Precinct; Sergt. MANGIN, Thirtieth; Patrolmen J. M. KING, Third; G. A. KINSLER, Fifth; JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, Seventh; E. SPENCER, Tenth; GEORGE MCCULLOUGH, Eleventh; F. BOYD, Thirteenth; C. WESTON, Fourteenth; J. N. FOSTER, Fifteenth; M. T. HALL, Sixteenth; WM. IRWIN, Seventeenth; C. W. AUSTIN, Twenty-second; JOSEPH WILSON, Thirty-second. A portion of this force will be mounted. This makes two sub-stations in the Thirty-second Precinct, there being another at Tremont, Westchester County, under command of Sergt. HENRY V. STEERS.

FIRE IN MURRAY-STREET.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the five-story marble-front building, No. 50 Murray-street, occupied by HERMAN TROST & Co., importers of crockery and glassware. Owing to the rapidity with which the flames progressed, the building was damaged to the extent of $6,000. The stock on the premises was injured to the extent of $9,000. Messrs. HERMAN TROST & Co. are insured for $125,000, in what companies they declined to state. The adjoining buildings were considerably damaged, principally by water. No. 48, third floor, occupied by S. R. DEERING, dry goods merchant, damaged to the extent of $3,000; second floor, occupied by J. B. ROLSTON, dealer in dry goods, damage by water, $3,000; first floor, occupied by MCINTOSH, GREEN & HORTON, dry goods, damage $2,000, all fully insured. Building No. 48 is damaged to the extent of $1,500. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FEARFUL LEAP BY A MOTHER AND CHILD.—Soon after daylight yesterday morning, Mrs. ELIZABETH YOUNG, residing in Broadway, near Manhattan-street, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, jumped out of the garret window of her residence to the street, a distance of forty feet, with her infant child in her arms. She was picked up in an insensible condition by Officer ELDRIDGE, of the Thirtieth Precinct, and taken to St. Luke's Hospital. The Surgeon in attendance, on examination, stated that the woman was internally but not dangerously injured. Strange to relate, the unconscious infant was in no way injured.

BILLIARDS.—Two games of billiards (caroms) were played by DUDLEY KAVANAGH and MELVIN FOSTER at the Grant House, in Sing Sing, on Tuesday evening. The first (250 points) was won by FOSTER, who opened the game by making a run of 224. KAVANAGH made a run of 68 in this game. The second game (500 points) was won by KAVANAGH, whose largest runs were 154 and 95, against 78 and 60 by FOSTER. The playing was witnessed by a multitude of persons living in Sing Sing and the neighboring towns.

NEW GARBAGE BOX.—An inventor called upon President SCHULTZ, yesterday morning, and exhibited a new and very ingenious garbage-box, which operated with a crank, rises and throws its contents into the garbage-gatherer's cart. A steam-engine under the sidewalk attached might save the garbage-gatherers the trouble of turning the crank.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE NEW CHOLERA HOSPITAL.—Several delegations waited upon Mayor BOOTH yesterday morning and objected to the use of the City Park, at the Navy-yard, for cholera hospital purposes. A number of naval officers also objected; but the Mayor informed them, politely, that if that place could not be occupied, some buildings in a densely populated part of the immediate vicinity would be taken, as it was imperatively necessary that the sick should be provided for. After some further consultation the delegation withdrew, perfectly satisfied that all that was possible to be done by the Mayor, for the welfare of the citizens, would be done. Col. W. C. BOOTH made the plans of the buildings to be erected, and it is probable that they will be ready for occupation in a few days.

THE JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS.—A meeting of the journeymen carpenters was held at Granada Hall, No. 112 Myrtle-avenue, last evening. JOHN H. ROBINSON, the Chairman, presided. Reports were received from different bosses of a favorable character in relation to the Saturday 4 o'clock movement—the journeymen demanding that they shall be permitted to quit work at that hour on Saturdays, with full pay—$3 50 per day. The movement has met with some opposition, but is looked upon as a success by those most interested. Several other trade societies have for some time past enjoyed the privilege of discontinuing work at 4 o'clock on Saturday P. M., and the carpenters now ask the same.

NEW EAST RIVER FERRY-BOATS.—The Grand and Houston-street Ferry Company have just completed two new boats. The *Maspeth*, built by LAWRENCE & FOULKES, Williamsburgh, was launched on Wednesday afternoon. The *Ravenswood*, built by ISAAC WATERBURY, New-York, will be launched to-day. The former boat will be placed on the Grand and Houston-street line; the latter on the Hunter's Point and Thirty-fourth-street line.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN THE CITY PARK.—On Wednesday a German grocer, while passing through the City Park, was set upon by four loafers, who knocked him down and robbed him of the sum of $6, all in pennies. The affair was reported to the Police by some boys who witnessed the transaction, but as the names were not given the thieves were not arrested.

CHOLERA FROM THE JAIL.—EDWARD FRITTER, residing in Graham-street, near Flushing-avenue, arrested on the 4th inst. on the charge of drunkenness, and sent to jail, was released on Wednesday on account of the cholera. FRITTER returned home in apparent health, but was taken sick and died yesterday.

ARRESTS FOR VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.—The Police of the Forty-seventh Precinct yesterday made the following arrests under the third section of the Excise Law: JAMES SCAMMELL, Quay-street; JOHN BATCHER, Union-avenue; CLANSON OLANDT, Meserole-avenue.

KILLED BY THE KICK OF A HORSE.—A man in the employ of Mr. WM. BEDELL, in Gates-avenue, near Lewis-avenue, was instantly killed yesterday morning by the kick of a horse. His skull was fractured. The name of deceased is not given.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 05 | Sun sets..... 7 05 | Moon sets..... 6 38
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 7 37 | Gov. Island. 8 26 | Hell Gate..... 9 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Fairbanks, Hunter, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Starlight, Pedrick, Wilmington, A. Leary; Flambeau, Chadwick, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; New-York, Platt, Alexandria, J. Hand.

Steamer J. Thomson, Moore, Philadelphia.

Barks Giovani P., (Aust.,) Gallovich, Belfast, Slocovich & Smith; Rachel, Norton, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Gropherzogin Anna, (Meckl.,) Wendt, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Baltimore, (Prus.,) Meyer, Baltimore, C. Luling & Co.; Luigi, (Ital.,) Pirandello, Belfast, Slocovich & Smith; Wentworth, (Br.,) Hilton, Trois Pistols, Edmiston Bros.; J. M. Churchill, Hutchinson, Philadelphia, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Naiad, (Br.,) Richardson, Cienfuegos via Machias, Tucker & Lightbourne.

Schooners Bay State, Hallett, Boston, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Alethea, Martin, Corpus Christi, Van Brunt & Slaght; John Sanderson, (Br.,) Carroll, Lingan, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Wellington, (Br.,) Eagle, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Addie Ryerson, Houghton, Calais, Jed Frye & Co.; W. H. Mitchell, Cole, South Amboy, Snow & Richardson.

Sloop Globe, Young, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool July 25, and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steamer W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Free Trade, Ball, Boston 8 ds., in ballast to S. T. Reed & Co.

Brig Carmelita, (of Barbados,) McKee, Rio Janeiro 40 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros.

Brig Leonard Meyers, Hicks, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal to A. Abbott.

Brig Henrietta, Cooper, of and from Bermuda 6 ds., with mdse. to McCoR & Frith.

Brig Omaha, Downing, Barbados, via New-Haven.

Schr. L. A. Johnson, Tuttle, Arecibo, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to Johnson & Co.

Schr. Maria Wood, Moore, Pensacola, via Key West 33 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Sarah Fish, Henderson, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. S. V. Coonan, (Br.,) Bright, Hillsboro 18 ds., with stone to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Hampden Belle, ——, Eastport, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Sarah A. Falcon, Wilson, Southport, for Albany

Schr. Maine, Brown, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. Predmore, Seevey, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. A. P. Avery, ——, New-Haven, for Philadelphia

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 9—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; brigs J. West, Cienfuegos; Benjamin Carver, Jacksonville; A. Horta, Rondout.

Also arr. steamer Salvor, New-York; bark Celeste Clark, Gottenburg; brigs Laurevana, Port-au-Prince; Waltham, Remedios.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 9—Arr. steamers Fire Queen, Liverpool; St. Louis, Boston. Sld. steamer Kensington, Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Edith May—wh. schr., cruising, 4 months out, had 80 bbls. oil, June 24, lat. 34 57, lon. 53 43.

Grace Worthington—Br. brig, from New-York for Belize, Hond., 11 ds. out, July 27, lat. 24, lon. 69 50.

Willie—schr., of and from Baltimore for the West Indies, 9 ds. out, no date, lat. 38 30 N., lon. 67 30 W.

W. A. Rogers—brig, from Baltimore for Demerara, July 24, lat. 29, lon. 61.

Foreign Ports.

Bermuda—Arr. July 30, brig Henrietta, Cooper, New-York; Aug. 2, wh. bark Leonidas, Cook, of New-Bedford, 100 bbls. oil; wh. schr. W. A. Frazier, Young, of Provincetown, 40 bbls. oil. Sld. July 25, schr. Abby H. Brown, Higgins, of Provincetown, to cruise.

Calcutta—In port June 22, ship Avalanche, (Br.,) Russell, for Boston; Junita, (Br.,) Bearse; The Royal Family, (Br.,) Newett, and Oneiza, (Br.,) Sprow, for New-York; Mercara, (Br.,) Richardson, for San Francisco; Mongolia, Weston, for Moulmain; Richard Busteed, Knowles; Cathedral, (Br.,) Melcher; Lawrence Brown, Jamison; Akbar, Crocker, and St. Louis, Ballard, unc.; Going down the river 22d, ship City of Sydney, (Br.,) Hughes, for Boston. Sld. from Saugor June 10, River Dee, (Br.,) Roberts, New-York; 16th, Nestor, Cloutman, Boston; 19th, Medusa, (Br.,) Plant, New-York.

Lisbon—Arr. July 2, bark Legatus, Read, New-York.

Rotterdam—In port July 24, barks Ann Eliza, Andrews, and Isabella C. Jones, for New-York; Eledona, Smith, for Boston.

St. John, N. B.—Arr. Aug. 7, bark Lalla Rookh, Jackson, and brig G. A. Coonan, Coonan, New-York. Cld. ship H. L. Richardson, Mills, Liverpool; schr. A. J. Dwyer, Rogers, New-York.

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WORTH
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FALL AND WINTER
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FIRST PREMIUM.
THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE IN CHICAGO
VALUE, $600,000.
Rental, exclusive of Opera House proper, $30,000.
2d.—BIERSTADT'S "Yo Semite Valley," $20,000.
3d.—CROPSEY'S "American Autumn," $6,000.
4th.—SCHUSSELE'S "Irving and his Friends." $5,000.
5th.—HART'S "Autumnal Woods," $5,000.
6th.—MEYER'S "Recognition," $5,000.
7th.—BEARD'S "Deer in the Prairie," $4,000.
8th.—GIGNOUX'S "Alpine Scenery," $3,000.
THREE HUNDRED SPLENDID PAINTINGS
by the leading names of the American school.
MAGNIFICENT STEEL ENGRAVINGS
worth the full price of the share given to every purchaser, according to his selection.
PRICE OF CERTIFICATE, $5.
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No 475, Aug. 9, 1866
42, 28, 23, 60, 39, 71, 2, 40, 72, 53, 11, 45, 13.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 476, Aug. 9, 1866.
37, 60, 66, 61, 39, 9, 35, 33, 38, 8, 14, 47.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 375, Aug. 9, 1866.
55, 60, 61, 41, 7, 56, 77, 11, 48, 59, 14, 33, 37.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 376, Aug. 9, 1866.
35, 36, 24, 7, 41, 76, 58, 31, 1, 74, 26, 47.

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